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1920



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MURRAY OF PAPUA

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Registered at the G.P.O., Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.

# Fine Result From Using

## HEAN'S TONIC NERVE NUTS THE FINEST TONIC EVER MADE



MISS IDA CROOK.

"114 Silver Street, St. Peter's,  
"November 20th, 1919.

"Mr. W. G. HEAN, Chemist.

"Dear Sir,—It is now something like twelve months since I met with an accident at the Newtown carnival, and was taken to hospital, suffering from concussion. Afterwards I suffered from nerve trouble, pains in the head, a tired, drowsy feeling, and a disinclination to do anything but lay down. I always had a heavy, dull feeling in the head. I tried all kinds of medicine, but with no advantage to myself. I grew quite disheartened, and a feeling that I would never get better came over me. Recently, however, I heard so much about Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts that I decided to give them a trial. I have now been taking them for about eight weeks, and for the last five weeks I have really not suffered any pain, and I am sure my long-standing trouble has left me. I intend, however, to keep on taking Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts for a while longer. Because of the good they have done me, I cannot say enough in their praise. You are at liberty to use my photo., if you so desire. Trusting this letter will help in some way to make the goodness of Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts more widely known.

"I remain, yours truly,

"(Miss) IDA CROOK."

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8. Do you dominate your surroundings?
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10. Do you think logically?
11. Are you a good and persuasive talker?
12. Can you sell goods?
13. Can you convince people who are doubtful, or even hostile?
14. Do you decide quickly and rightly?
15. Are you in demand as a speaker or orator?
16. Can you rapidly master difficult facts?
17. Can you solve knotty problems quickly?
18. Do you remember everything important you read?
19. Can you remember details as well as main principles.
20. Is your memory perfect?
21. Can you concentrate your brain on one thing for a long time?
22. Can you remember long series of facts, figures, and dates?
23. Are you a good linguist?
24. Have you a head for statistics?
25. Have you a good memory for faces?
26. Can you work hard without suffering from brain fag?
27. Do you take everything in at a glance?
28. Are you earning a larger income than last year?
29. Are you successful?

If you can say "Yes" to all the above questions you are indeed fortunate. If you cannot, write for our booklet, "Mind and Memory Training," which contains a synopsis of the lessons and much other interesting information, and tells how you can soon be able to answer most of, if not all, the questions in the affirmative. A copy will be sent post free. Address—The Secretary, Pelman Institute, 23 Gloucester House, 396 Flinders Lane, Melbourne.

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Address .....



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## WESTERN AUSTRALIAN

### EVIDENCE

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I might add that I, like many others, had my doubts of the system, but they were dispelled.

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(Signed) ALEX. JONES.

July 23, 1918.

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In your opinion: which is the correct order of importance of the following "planks," which are found on every party platform and which are arranged alphabetically below.

Indicate your order of preference by putting 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 in the square opposite to the respective planks as favoured by you.

- ☐ **Aviation**
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- ☐ **Decentralisation of Industry into  
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- ☐ **Repatriation**
- ☐ **Submarine Defence**
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Name.....

Address.....



## The Contest Expires on January 31st, 1921

All Votes will be dealt with in order received, and these Votes will themselves decide the correct preferential order of the "planks."

The voter whose order of selection agrees with the general verdict will secure the £25 CASH Prize, while Second and Third Prizes will go to those next in order.

In event of two or more voters being equal, Prizes will go to those whose votes were first received.

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Name of Institute.	We Presented.	Passed.
Commonwealth	248	208
Federal	429	360
Queensland	14	12
A.C.P.A.	22	20
New South Wales	2	2
Association	4	4
Australasian Secretaries	28	26
N.Z. Society	51	38
Municipal Auditors	4	3
	802	673

### HONOURS PLACES

A large share of the Honours Places were secured by our successful candidates, among the principal being:—

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2nd and 3rd, Australia.  
2nd and 3rd, Victoria.  
1st and 2nd, New South Wales.  
1st and 2nd, Queensland.  
2nd and 3rd, Tasmania.

#### COMMONWEALTH FINAL:

1st, 2nd and 3rd, Australia.  
1st, 2nd and 3rd, Queensland.  
2nd and 3rd, West Australia.  
1st, 2nd and 3rd, Tasmania.  
1st, 2nd and 3rd, Victoria.  
2nd, South Australia.

#### FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE:

2nd and 4th, Australia.  
2nd and 3rd, Victoria.  
1st and 2nd, South Australia.  
2nd, West Australia.  
2nd, Queensland.

#### FEDERAL FINAL:

3rd, Australia.  
2nd and 3rd, Victoria.  
1st and 2nd, New Sth. Wales, Accounting.  
1st and 2nd, New Sth. Wales, Law.  
1st, 2nd and 3rd, Queensland.  
1st, South Australia, Accounting.  
3rd, West Australia.  
3rd, Tasmania.  
(In all, our candidates at the Federal Examinations secured 51 Firsts, 54 Seconds, and 54 Thirds.)

2nd place, Queensland Institute.  
1st in Book-keeping, Queensland Institute.  
1st in Trustees, Queensland Institute.  
1st in Mercantile, Queensland Institute.  
3rd, West Australian Institute.  
2nd and 3rd, Association of Accountants.  
1st place, Institute of Secretaries.

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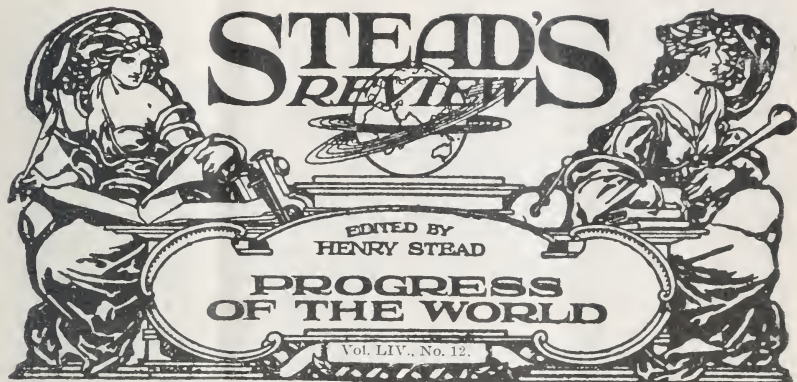
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DECEMBER 4, 1920.

**Constantine Triumphant.**

As I suggested would be the case, Allied opposition to the return of Constantine to the throne of Greece is wavering, and will soon vanish. The ex-King refuses to go back to Athens until after the plebiscite has been taken, which is to decide who is to be the future ruler of the Hellenes. He is very wise indeed not to fall in with the urgent demands of his friends and return at once. If he did, it would always be possible for the Allies to declare that a strong faction had foisted him again on an unwilling people. We have had experience in Australia of how welcomes can be arranged to appear spontaneous, and how the acclaiming shouts of a few hired demonstrators can rouse an apathetic crowd to enthusiasm. Constantine is taking no chances. He will wait until the people, through the ballot boxes, invite him to come back. In our last issue I pointed out why France and Great Britain would certainly acquiesce in the restoration of a man they had deposed, and had virtually accused of being an active agent of the enemy. The

chief reason has been emphasised during the last few days. The Allies have no desire to send troops to Asia Minor, to enforce their decisions and carry out the cutting up of the Turkish Empire determined on in the Secret Treaty, and confirmed at Versailles.

**Why Allies Will Agree.**

The British Government, at any rate, is fully aware of the fact that the people of England would veto the despatch of a great army against the Turks. They are tired of war. The Suez Canal is now sufficiently protected by the mandatory annexation of Palestine. The Mesopotamian business is already being looked on with disfavour. Germany cannot possibly get there now, and therefore, what need for us to stay, if staying means the expenditure of many millions, and the maintenance of a large army at Bagdad? France is undoubtedly feeling the need of retrenchment. She has a large army in Syria already, an army which is too fully occupied in holding down that country to be able to do anything elsewhere. Yet her statesmen know well that if the Turks are not

checked at Smyrna, and east of the Sea of Marmora, their Syrian army will be in jeopardy. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that strong forces oppose Kemal Pasha in Anatolia. But the only troops available are those of Greece, and consequently the Greeks have got to be humoured if the Allies are to have the use of these forces. That being the case, we may be perfectly sure that there is nothing whatever in the talk about blockading Greece if Constantine goes back, no truth in the statement that a demand for his return will mean a complete suspension of the financial help the Allies are at present giving, and without which the Hellenic Government would find it impossible to carry on.

#### **No Coercion of Greece.**

Constantine will promise to continue giving the Allies the military assistance Venizelos offered as payment for the generous slices of territory his country received from the Supreme Council, and Constantine will, in consequence, mount his throne once more, and with Allied approval. But there is a good deal of difference between the position as it was before the late king was bitten by the monkey, and the position which will arise when his father returns. The Allies having given territory to Greece, cannot take it away. When Moslem deputations waited on Lloyd George, and protested against the handing over to Greece of the whole of Thrace and the Smyrna Vilayet, the British Prime Minister replied that the Supreme Council had given the Greeks these territories because they belonged to them historically and ethnologically. The Council cannot very well reverse its decision, arrived at on grounds of equity and justice, because the man the Greeks wish to rule over them is disliked by the Allies! It may be true enough that the Grecian offer to police the western end of Asia Minor, and protect Constantinople greatly influenced the Council in its decision, but there is nothing said about that in the Treaty, and the Allies could not punish Greece for refusing to do the police work for them any longer.

#### **Will the Allies Pay the Price?**

What will probably happen is that Constantine, once firmly on the throne again, will demand a higher price for the assistance Greece gives the Allies. That price will certainly be Constantinople. It is not to be expected that France, England and Italy will agree to hand over the Turkish capital to the Greeks. What they are likely to do is to devise some scheme of international control, in which Greece would have a large share. A share which, as time went on, would become more and more dominant, until, in effect, if not in name, Constantinople passed to the Hellenes. A good deal will depend, though, upon what Kemal Pasha and his followers do. If, as seems likely, they can draw military supplies from Russia, it is to be expected that they will soon attack the Greeks, who would have to be reinforced. The need for sending more troops across the Aegean would no doubt be the occasion for the demand for Constantinople which the Grecian monarch will make. We know enough about the fighting qualities of the Turks to make us fear that the Greeks might not be able to prevail against them. In that event the Allies, finding their proxy failing them, would have to render active assistance themselves. This would take the form of French officers and British guns and war material generally, and, of course, heavy financial support.

#### **Holds All the Cards.**

King Constantine certainly seems to have most of the cards. Deposed by the Allies, he is called back by his people, and returns in triumph. He finds his kingdom greatly enlarged by the considered and righteous action of the Council. He is at once able to put both France and Great Britain under obligations to him by agreeing to continue the police work for them. If he does this very successfully, he will claim the City on the Golden Horn as his reward. If he finds the Turks too much for him he knows that the Allies will be obliged to assist him. If Constantinople is seriously threatened by a powerful Turkish army he can demand it as his price for

defending it, and keeping open the Dardanelles. Who would have dreamt that the whirligig of time would have sent Constantine back in triumph to Athens when, a few short months ago, he had been banished by Powers, who having conquered Germany are now supreme in Europe. What reports were spread about the exiled monarch! What tales were circulated about his mad doings, his poverty and his parsimoniousness!

#### **Greece and Constantinople.**

When he was down he was very well kicked. Now he is up we may look for plenty of eulogistic messages about him. A few weeks ago we were told that the army was all for Venizelos and against him. Now we are assured that the army pants to welcome back its idolised leader! It was custom, during his banishment, to refer in slighting terms to his military knowledge and inability to lead. When he takes the field against the Turks for us we will surely be reminded that Dr. Dillon and other experienced men consider him to be the greatest military leader the late Balkan wars produced, capable of firing his men with his own impetuous enthusiasm. A couple of issues ago I mentioned the legend about a Constantine and a Sophia entering Constantinople in triumph some day. That prophecy is a good deal nearer fulfilment than it was four weeks ago. Even if the handing of the keys of the Black Sea to Greece is not the best solution of the Dardanelles difficulty, it would be far better to have the Greeks at Constantinople than to allow the Turks to again get control of the Straits. It would certainly suit Great Britain altogether better because Turkey could always defy her fleet with impunity being self-contained and invulnerable from the sea. Greece, on the other hand could not hold out for a day against a stronger naval Power. She is vulnerable everywhere, and would quickly starve if oversea supplies were cut off. Constantine has a wonderful opportunity, and he is not likely to miss it.

#### **Italian Opposition.**

We must not lose sight of the fact, though, that Italy will strongly oppose

Grecian policy in the Levant. The Italians are trade rivals of the Greeks in the Mediterranean, and acquiesced but sullenly in the handing over of so much territory to Greece by the Supreme Council. Had they been able to undertake the work of policing, which Greece assumed, it is highly improbable that Venizelos would have been able to get as much as he did from the Allies. Now that opportunity for altering the Grecian agreement appears to have arrived, the Italians are sure to urge that the Greeks have bitten off more than they can chew. But there seems as little prospect to-day of the Italians being able to send troops to Asia Minor, as there was when the Greeks were allotted Smyrna and Thrace. Like the English people the Italians are tired of war, and do not wish to be further entangled in struggle with the Turks. The Allies, however, must have some army to fight their battles for them. If they cannot get an Italian one they will have to rely on King Constantine. All the same, the anti-Greek attitude of Italy is an important factor in the future settlement of Levantine problems.

#### **Effects of Wrangel's Debacle.**

Baron Wrangel is said to be hopeful of reorganising his forces in Thrace, and talks of another invasion of Russia in the Spring. The French are reported to be supporting him, but there is little chance that he will ever again set foot in Russia as leader of an anti-Bolshevik army. His defeat was disastrous and crushing. His army fled, that part of it at least that was not slain or captured, and civilians who supported him, are now in dire distress in Constantinople, or wherever they were left by the overladen vessels, which took them from the Crimea. It is indeed interesting to read the reports about the Wrangel expedition in the English papers which have just come to hand. These tell of disorganisation in the Red Army, of wholesale desertions to Wrangel, and of victories won by him. Now he is a fugitive in Turkey, his army scattered, his enemies triumphant. It makes one altogether sceptical of every Allied report which tells of Russia. His defeat has naturally hardened Russian resistance to



Polish demands, and we now learn from the cables that the Soviet Government demands the immediate evacuation of Vilna by the Poles, so that Red Guards may again occupy it. Peace has not yet been signed, unfortunately for the Poles, whose demands appear to have led to the protraction of negotiations until after the Wrangel debacle. We hear nothing definite concerning events in Ukraina, but we may be sure that directly the Soviet Government thinks it necessary, Petlura will be eliminated.

#### **In Turkestan and Persia.**

The reported Bolshevik advance towards the Indian frontier may quite likely be untrue. It may be a move by Lenin to hasten the conclusion of the trade agreement with Great Britain, which is still hanging fire. It may have been manufactured in London for anti-Bolshevik propaganda purposes. One never knows; but the disclosures concerning manufactured news and reports during the war have engendered a healthy suspicion of all information given us about anything which Governments desire camouflaged. It does seem clear that the demand for economy, and the restriction of military commitments abroad have forced the British Government to decide on withdrawal from Persia. This is rather rough on the Persians, if indeed we can believe the assertions made, when we originally sent troops there, that we did this to protect them from the Russians. It is silly to imagine that the Persians are able to defend themselves against the Red Guards, if the Soviet Government is really anxious to invade their country. On the other hand, it is fairly reasonable to assume that the Russians mixed in in Persia just because we were there. If our troops are withdrawn, then the Russians are likely to go too. Lenin has at any rate been consistent in his adherence to the principle of self-determination, and has respected the right of peoples to set up their own form of Government. If he were not really sincere in this matter, he would never have recognised the independence of Finland, of the Baltic republics, or of the new Caucasian States. He could have con-

quered them, as the Tsars did, but he stayed his hand, and made generous peace with them.

#### **The Home Rule Bill.**

The Home Rule Bill has been passed, with an important amendment, by the House of Lords. Their Lordships inserted a clause creating Second Chambers for both South and North of Ireland, thus gravely altering the machinery of Government proposed by the British Cabinet. The Bill will now have to be resubmitted to the Lower House, where the amendment is hardly likely to be approved if the attitude of Lord Birkenhead in the Lords be an indication of the Government's feelings. Still, Lloyd George will hardly care to precipitate a crisis with the Upper House over a Bill which he must know is never likely to operate. Meanwhile, a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Labour Party has arrived in Ireland. If it is able, as a result of its investigations to propose a reasonable solution of the Irish problem the Government would almost certainly meet it half way. The first thing it will urge is that the present strife should cease. It is doubtful if either side would agree to this. The Sinn Féiners do not trust the Government at all, and the Government would regard any relaxation of its reprisal policy as a sign of weakness. We get hardly any reliable news about events that are happening in Ireland, far less than appears in the English papers. These, though drawing their information mainly from official, and therefore biased sources, yet publish quite enough to show that the British Government is countenancing, nay encouraging, a systematic campaign of reprisals. If a policeman is shot, the nearest village is raided. Windows are smashed, people are wounded, and often killed, houses are burned. This is so clearly a recognised policy that the Government apparently makes no attempt to prevent news about reprisal operations being published in the press. The Irish papers are of course, full of harrowing details, but they are probably as much biased on the one side, as the English journals are on the other.

**Quakers in Ireland.**

In bewilderment one turns with joy to the report which has been issued by a deputation of Quakers, who visited Ireland with the object of getting first-hand information for the Society of Friends. Quakers have been much abused for their refusal to fight during the War, but they are used to persecution, because of their prejudice against slaying their fellow men. Their consistency and uprightness have won recognition, however, after many years of trial and sorrow, and their most violent critics to-day implicitly believe what they say. The deputation interviewed men and women of every shade of opinion in Ireland. There are two Governments there—that of the Crown, and that of the Irish Republic. Each has its Cabinet, its executive, its armed force, its courts of justice. "It is no exaggeration to say that 80 per cent. of Ireland renders allegiance to the Irish Republic, and that in that area the authority of the British Government rests upon force, and not upon consent." The deputation visited villages which had been "shot up" by the "Black and Tans," in revenge for the shooting of policemen, whose coffins the Quakers also saw. They saw evidence that reprisals had not been confined to villages and towns, but that isolated farms and cottages had also been included. In other respects they say the country looked prosperous. The cottages and farm buildings are well thatched and cleanly whitewashed. In Cork, they attended a Sinn Fein Court, where the proceedings were conducted in a "quiet and businesslike manner." From many quarters they received testimony to the efficiency of these courts, and to the impartiality with which they administer justice.

**No One Now Trusts the Government.**

They found that the old irreconcilable Unionism, except in Ulster, is dead as a policy. The old constitutional Nationalist Party has gone also. Everywhere men talk of a Republic, a liberal measure of Home Rule, or Dominion Home Rule. It is not that the Unionists think Home Rule the better policy, but that

they regard something of the kind as inevitable. A measure of the kind which would have been fought five years ago would now almost certainly be accepted by Unionists with thankfulness. The Nationalist policy had disappeared because it had been seen to lead to disappointment, broken Government promises. Bills withdrawn, Acts suspended. As no one now trusted the British Government, the whole Nationalist following had gone over to Sinn Fein. The visitors gathered, however, that while the extreme Sinn Feiners are apparently irreconcilable, and will accept nothing short of an independent Irish Republic, there is a large mass of moderate opinion which would accept a well-conceived, liberal measure of self-government. Many leaders were of the opinion that the bestowal of this would kill the agitation for independence. However this may be, they insist that deeds, not words, are needed. Government promises are simply disregarded.

**Reprisals Must Cease.**

In their report they say that three courses are open to the British Government:—Repression, and yet more repression, and all that this involves; the gift of a liberal measure of self-Government, including fiscal and financial control; the setting up of an independent Irish Republic. The first and last England would rule out, but the second offers a possible solution. But there must be a complete stoppage of police reprisals, and the armed forces of the Crown must be withdrawn as a pledge of good faith of the Government, which stands very much in need of a guarantee of this kind. They believe that the Sinn Fein Government could, and would, run the country, and they declare that at present order and safety are only found in districts from which the English military and police have been withdrawn. As English citizens, they feel the shame of "the direct responsibility of our Government for the policy of reprisals by the Black and Tans, led by their officers, during which town after town is being ravaged and burnt, and women and children are driven terror-stricken into the fields and woods, to

seek safety at night." They admit that reconciliation depends on trust, upon understanding the other person's point of view. "Unfortunately, all Irish opinion seems to be united in a complete distrust of the English Government, in disbelief in any promises on its part, or in its capacity even to understand the needs and wishes of Ireland. There is a feeling that England does not care, and a danger that hatred of the Government may grow to be hatred of the English people. Most moderate people, including a great many ex-Unionists in the south and west, and in and around Dublin, have come to feel that nothing less than the *grant*, not the *promise*, of complete internal self-government, can now satisfy the demands of the Irish people, and lead to the settlement that everyone is really longing for."

#### **Alleged Outrages by Sinn Fein.**

It is inevitable that every outrage which takes place in England will be attributed to Sinn Fein, just as the I.W.W. during the conscription campaign here were accused of having set fire to every building that blazed. In view of the angry feelings in Great Britain, and the desire of the Government to justify its policy of reprisals against Sinn Fein, we must greatly discount all reports concerning the doings of Irishmen in England. We are assured that the recent fires in Liverpool were the work of Sinn Feiners, who had used American gunmen for the purpose. Are told that the existence of an extensive plot had been discovered, the object of which is to carry out similar outrages elsewhere. Then a bomb explodes in London. A Sinn Fein bomb, of course, and rumours of another Guy Fawkes' conspiracy to blow up Parliament are circulated. Later it transpires that the London bomb was not of the Sinn Fein variety, and that American gunmen had not been at work in Liverpool. In the end we will probably find that the whole business has been greatly exaggerated, and that the Sinn Fein Government of Ireland had nothing to do with the outrages.

#### **The League of Nations.**

The League of Nations' gathering is following the lines of the last Hague

Conference so closely that one can guess with fair accuracy what it will achieve. It has carefully dodged the most difficult issues, and has already become involved in the discussion of minor details like the salaries of its officials, whilst the world is calling for definite action in a hundred different matters. It was, of course, to be expected that Germany would strongly protest against the manner in which her colonies had been dealt with. These protests raised the wrath of Senator Millen, who is said to have regarded them as impudent, to have demanded that the question should be thrashed out in the Conference, and that a sharp and decisive answer should be sent to Berlin. Our representative is so experienced a politician that one realises at once that his protests were for home consumption, for he cannot possibly have expected the Conference to deal with the German representations in public. He knows perfectly well that the Germans, when they signed the Armistice, believed that President Wilson's Fourteen Points would be observed by the Allies; knows, too, that the Peace Treaty specifically states that the League is the supreme authority to which mandatory States must give account of their stewardship. Germany, therefore, who must, ere long, become a member of the League, is doubly interested in the question of the future government of her late Colonies. It would obviously be awkward to have the matter thrashed out in a conference where it would be necessary to convince so many neutrals of the correctness of the Allies' action.

#### **The German Colonies.**

We must not forget that the Allies subscribed to all of Wilson's Points, including No. 5, which set out that there must be "A free open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that, in determining all such questions of sovereignty, the interests of the population concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government, whose title is to be determined." There was, we know, no attempt whatever made to enquire into the validity of Germany's title to her colonies, all of which were



obtained by international agreement or purchase. To have all this dragged up before a couple of dozen neutrals, whose votes in the League have each the same value as those of France and Great Britain—who have shared the German colonies between them—would obviously never do. So the German protest will be formally acknowledged; it will not be discussed or taken any notice of in drawing up the mandates. Germany has not applied for admission to the League, but a goodly number of nations there represented are favourable to her being admitted. France is strongly opposed, and Great Britain, despite Mr. Barnes' speech in favour, will never agree until the mandates have all been fixed up. But it will not be long before Germany becomes a member, and will have the right to look closely into the working of the mandates. Meanwhile, some of the neutrals appear to be taking an altogether too embarrassing interest in the future administration of the German colonies. Under the circumstances, the Commonwealth Government is pursuing a rather risky policy in New Guinea.

#### **Austria, But Not Lichtenstein.**

Austria is to be admitted as a member, although Lichtenstein's application has been refused, on the ground that its people are of German descent. Most people were under the impression that the Austrians were Teutons also! The reason why Austria is being treated with marked consideration is because the Allies are very anxious that there should be no union between that country and Germany. They are now preparing to assist the Austrians financially, and have evidently come to the conclusion that the Treaty imposed on them must be modified. The question of Bulgaria's admission has not yet been decided. Although the League Conference has been sitting for three weeks, it has been engaged almost exclusively on preliminaries. It is likely to last for at least another three weeks, but if it really attempts to tackle the problems it is supposed to solve, it will be sitting three months hence. It has not dealt with reduction of armaments—its first plank. It has not considered plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Jus-

tice. It has not protested against the secrecy of the recent Franco-Belgian Treaty. It has not issued the mandates. It has avoided discussing Russia, and has dodged the Turkish question.

#### **Wilson and Armenia.**

It did issue an appeal to America to take charge of Armenia, and President Wilson in reply has offered to mediate between the Armenians and the Turks. He is careful to explain, however, that he is unable to offer military or financial aid without the sanction of the United States Congress, whose action he could not forecast. As President Wilson relinquishes office in March, and as his followers are in a large minority in Congress, it is difficult to see what use his mediation can be, if the Turks do not want it. The position is that Kemal Pasha can do what he pleases in Armenia, and is therefore hardly likely to accept mediation which would certainly not give the Turks all they want. He could only be induced to agree to it by force, and that neither America nor the League of Nations can apply. Mr. Balfour assures us that the League is not a fantastic dream. Perhaps not, but it will be surprising if it is anything more than a glorified Hague Tribunal.

#### **The War Cloud in the Pacific.**

The daily press reports of the growing antagonism between Japan and the United States give the impression that the whole trouble circles around racial equality and exclusionism. What is likely to be the real storm centre is hardly noticed. It is Japanese resentment at America's penetration of the Far East. Rights of exploitation are likely to play the same important (though unobtrusive) part in working up a war in the Pacific, as they did in the European War. Japanese feeling has been greatly embittered by the report that an American syndicate has gained a concession in Siberia to develop oil resources, coal mines and fisheries. The report, which was published on the authority of Mr. Martens, the Russian Soviet's representative in the United States, stated that the syndicate would control 400,000 square miles of terri-

tory—equal to the whole of Victoria and New South Wales. That the concession is considered valuable is evident from the fact that the syndicate undertakes to supply in return credit to the amount of £100,000,000, to enable Russia to purchase supplies abroad.

### **Invading Japan's Sphere.**

While there has been no official protest from Japan, a Washington message gives the objections as stated by official Japanese. Japan's treaty rights relating to the fisheries of Siberia are alleged to be invaded, and—the more potent objection—it is claimed that the concession is a violation of the informal agreements between the two nations, recognising Japan's paramount interest in the Far East. The conflict on this point is of long standing. From the time Japan began extending her sway over Korea and Manchuria, she has been in conflict with American commerce and finance. The immediate disputes were settled, but Americans complain to this day that their opportunities in those regions have been seriously curtailed by Japanese policy. The Japanese have complained in turn that America has used her financial power to gain rich privileges in China, and that her missionaries have stirred up anti-Japanese feeling in both China and Korea. When America, during the war, sent a force to Siberia to "co-operate" with the Japanese, these suspected that the real motive was the advancement of American interests and the checking of Japan's advance. The outcry raised in America against Japan's continued occupation of Shantung province, in China, was taken as further proof of America's determination to push her own interests at the expense of Japan, in the region that Japan claimed as peculiarly hers. Again, there has been a long quarrel—still unsettled—over Japan's claim to a monopoly of certain concessions in Manchuria. The Japanese can understand exclusionism; they have themselves rigid laws curtailing the rights of foreigners. What they cannot endure is that, while they are excluded from the rich fields of the white man's world, they are compelled to share their hunting grounds with Americans,

Britons and the rest. It is this that may stir them to a disastrous war.

### **Fooling the People Again.**

Under the title, "German extravagance—Millions for munitions," a report has been published recently in the papers here the only object of which is apparently to mislead the people, and check the sending of contributions to the British and Australian funds for the feeding of starving children in Germany and Austria. The cable tells of "astounding prodigality" on the part of the German Government, which, so we are told, is spending no less than 191,000,000 marks on munitions, weapons and war material, and 120,000,000 marks on small cruisers. We are gravely informed that the nominal value of the mark is 1s., the idea being evidently to convey the impression that the Germans are really spending huge sums on armaments. The mark is now worth 1d. Supposing however, it were still worth 1s., the amount the Germans have allocated for war material would be £9,500,000, for the building of cruisers £6,000,000. At the present value of the mark, the amounts work out in English money at £800,000 and £500,000 respectively. England is spending no less than £125,000,000 on her army, and £84,000,000 on her navy. The man who sent this report has apparently never read the Peace Treaty. Had he done so he would have discovered that the amount Germany may spend on armaments is strictly limited, and that her fleet must consist of a definite number of ships only. These she has already, and she may only build for replacement. Battleships and cruisers may only be replaced at the end of a period of twenty years!

### **The Ex-Kaiser's Property.**

The report is grossly misleading, for Germany is not allowed to buy war material, or to build ships. Possibly the figures given are the amounts the Government has set aside for the upkeep of the army and navy, permitted under the Treaty. It is unfortunate that Germany must have any army at all, but the Government must maintain order, and must also have some protection against possible invasion from the east. The Allies

were unable to stop the Poles rushing into Russia; they would be equally powerless to prevent them marching into Germany if they wished so to do. Still, £800,000 is not a very large sum to spend. The report goes on to say that it is officially stated that the ex-Kaiser has already received 52,250,000 marks from the German Government—at present exchange, that is to say, the equivalent of £220,000, presumably the proceeds of the sale of property he owned not as Kaiser, but privately, in Prussia. There have been strong protests in Germany against paying the ex-Kaiser anything, but there appears to have been an understanding when he abdicated that his private property, acquired by inheritance and marriage, would be respected. It is pretty certain that the present Government will not let him have money if he is going to use it to upset the Republic. It is interesting to note, by the way, that whilst one of our morning papers states that the amount he has received is £2,500,000, the other rightly puts it down at 50,000,000 marks, a very different thing.

#### **Perpetuating War Precautions.**

Hungary having signed the Peace Treaty the war is regarded as having at last come to an end, and the War Precautions Act would automatically lapse three months later. As, however, Parliament would not then be sitting, and the Government was anxious to retain many of the arbitrary powers that Act gave it, it introduced a new Bill ostensibly to repeal the War Precautions Act. Whilst it did end this Act two months before it would have died a natural death, the repealing Bill actually gave the Government powers which it never dreamed of asking for in pre-war days. Apart from its other provisions the Bill as originally introduced demonstrates the ignorance which exists in the Government concerning international agreements. It showed how imperative it is that now Australia has entered world politics, there should be a special Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate set up, to see that proposed legislation does not violate some agreement already in existence, and generally to supervise our relations with Foreign

countries. The treatment of their nationals in other countries has been regulated by the majority of European Powers long ago. Great Britain has a dozen special treaties in which the rights of the nationals of foreign powers in the Empire and the rights of British subjects in foreign countries are specifically defined. Most of these treaties state definitely that Great Britain means the British Empire, thus including the overseas dominions. The new Bill, as originally introduced, contravened these treaties in half-a-dozen points, and even as amended goes counter to them in some respects, notably where it prohibits aliens acquiring any share in Australian companies. The Bill gives some idea of the reluctance with which the Government is divesting itself of the supreme power it enjoyed during the war. Even as amended, it leaves the Government with far greater authority than it used to have, far more than a democratic Government ought to have during normal times. The new Act goes into force on January 1st, on which day the War Precautions Act dies.

#### **May Sell to Germany—If We Can.**

The Bill controlling immigration, which was passed by the Senate last year, was approved by the House of Representatives with slight amendments. Although a strong effort was made to reduce the number of years during which former enemy subjects were excluded from five years to three years, the Government refused to give way. Actually, one of the years has passed since the Senate approved the measure, but the five years are to be reckoned from the commencement of the Act. In England, the exclusion period fixed, some time ago, is three years only. Actually, therefore, ex-enemy subjects will be quite free to enter England some three years before they are permitted to set foot in Australia. The Minister for Customs has announced that the embargo on export of goods to Germany has now been removed, but the prohibition against imports from ex-enemy countries continues. How long will it be, one wonders, before the Government realises the impossibility of doing any business, as long as this one-



sided arrangement continues? In South Africa they hope to sell their wool to Germany, and in return will purchase manufactured articles. They will in effect establish the usual indirect system of barter by which trade is carried on the world over. Under the circumstances it is not difficult to guess where the Germans will buy the wool they need. By the embargo on trade with Germany, Australia missed the chance of getting excellent goods at bargain prices when the war ended, and now, by refusing to allow imports from Germany, in exchange for wool and wheat, she will lose that market for her products to South Africa and other countries who are not obliged to "save the face" of their Prime Ministers.

#### **Mr. Hughes Reaps His Reward.**

On November 24th, Mr. Hughes was presented with £25,000, as "a sign of appreciation for the services he had rendered to Australia during the war, and at the Peace Conference." It is a noble sum, and naturally everyone was anxious to know who were the people in England and Australia who had so eagerly put their hands in their pockets that our Prime Minister might be suitably rewarded for having done his duty. As no list was forthcoming, the matter was raised in Parliament, but Sir Joseph Cook evaded the question, saying that the Government had too much to do to undertake the laborious task of getting the information required! A curious answer in view of the fact that all he need have done was to ask the committee which had charged itself with the collection of the money to supply a list of subscribers, and the amount given by each. Can it be that the Prime Minister, for some reason or other, is not anxious that the names of his ardent supporters should be made known? Can it be that a gentleman who has never before avoided a public advertisement does not desire his fervent admirers to get one also? It is certainly rather a unique thing for a public subscription to be raised and the names of those who subscribe not to be published. All sorts of rumours are going round concerning this money, ungenerous rumours, silly rumours, rumours however which do

not do the Prime Minister any good, but rumours which could be immediately exploded by the simple expedient of publishing the list of those who so generously made up the £25,000. One wonders whether Mr. Hughes is not establishing a rather bad precedent. Will not other Prime Ministers who, like him, endeavour to do their duty in stirring times, also expect a great monetary reward in the form of a testimonial from anonymous admirers? Sir Henry Parkes, whose friends desired to reward him in this way, very wisely refused, on the ground that, in his political life, he would surely do something which those who subscribed would resent, and his freedom of action would therefore be hampered if he took money from them. He stated: "I could not reconcile the acceptance of a gift of money from the public with any sense of propriety and obligation as the occupant of a high political office."

#### **Who Are the English Admirers?**

There are no doubt plenty of whole-hearted admirers of Mr. Hughes in Australia, and it would be pleasing to know their names, but the real interest centres upon the identity of the admirers in England. Who, in the Old Country, one wonders, was so much moved by the Prime Minister's achievements as to subscribe as much as £12,000 to a testimonial for him? We know, of course, that during his first visit he was exceedingly useful to a certain section in London, who were able to exploit him for their own ends; but when he went back a second time, they had no use for him at all. *The Times* which, on the first occasion, held him up as one of the greatest statesmen the war had produced, referred to him later as follows: "In England and in Paris Mr. Hughes did not seem, when he was last here, to matter very much. His fondness for the merest fustian of rhetoric destroyed a reputation for oratorical power which he gained, more as it seemed by some strange good fortune, than by desert, during his visit in 1916. He was querulous, platitudinous, vain, irritable; and his deafness made him frankly unbearably tedious at the Conference table." One would hardly expect, in view of



such comment, to see the names of those who so joyfully welcomed Mr. Hughes in 1916 in the list of subscribers in 1920. Who, then, are the people in the Mother Land who are so tremendously grateful for the services rendered to Australia by the Prime Minister? Surely Mr. Hughes cannot refuse our legitimate curiosity in the matter. It would be far better for him to allow the noble list of his admirers to see the light of day than for it to be published independently some day without his consent. No doubt, ere long, the Prime Minister will permit the names of those who have given him the handsome gift to be emblazoned on the roll of fame. If he is still bashful in the matter, there should be some rather amusing questions when Parliament meets next year. No one grudges Mr. Hughes this rich reward, but everyone wants to know something more about it.

### NEW ZEALAND NOTES.

The difficulty of applying a universal basic wage in Australia has its counterpart in New Zealand. The Arbitration Court recently ordered that a bonus of 9s. per week should be paid to workers throughout the Dominion to meet the increase in the cost of living. The Court accepts the figures of the Government Statistician as proof of the increased costs. On the basis of the Statistician's index table, it had already granted a bonus of 4s. per week from January 1, 1920, and a further 6s. from May 1. The latest addition makes a total bonus of 19s. per week granted since the beginning of the year.

When the new bonus was announced, employers promptly declared that industry could not bear the added burden. The increase would probably be claimed by all workers—not only those working under Arbitration Court awards. If that were so, the total cost of the 9s. bonus would be about £2,000,000 per annum, and the total increases for the year would probably be over £4,000,000. The Employers' Federation, in publishing these figures, apparently overlooked the large numbers of unorganised

workers, semi-independent, who are content to economise still further, and wait in hope of better times. However, it appears certain that the total of the three bonuses would involve an increased expenditure of at least £2,000,000 per annum.

The employers raised their voice to good effect, and the Government hurried an amending law through Parliament just before the session ended. The Arbitration Court, under this amendment, is not to grant bonuses on account of the increased cost of living, unless it is satisfied—" (a) That it is just and equitable to employers and workers in such industry or industries, that the award should be amended, and (b) that the economic continuance of such industry or industries will not be unduly imperilled by the effect of any such amendment upon the cost of production."

Labour members protested, and as a concession, Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, introduced a proviso that a living wage should be assured to the workers in any award made under this clause. If the Arbitration Court should now feel called upon to discover what a "living wage" is, and should come to a conclusion similar to that of the Basic Wage Commission in Australia, someone will be out of the frying pan into the fire.

The Government is walking warily in introducing the new principle of more concentrated military training. It has not only reduced the number of years of training, and almost eliminated the half-day parades and evening drills, but it has slightly reduced the total number of days to be spent in camp. Instead of having 49 days of camp training, spread over seven years, the citizen forces will have 47 days, spread over four years. This number is exactly half the days of camp training provided for in the new Australian scheme. It had been fully expected that New Zealand boys, on reaching the age of eighteen, would be required to go into camp for several weeks. Sir James Allen, the late Defence Minister, now in England as High Commissioner, advocated four months' training at that age. However, the proposal has been far more vigorously opposed in New Zealand than in Australia.

both by the churches and by the Labour Party. Consequently, the camp for the boys of eighteen is to be of only 14 days, as against 70 days in Australia.

A comprehensive scheme for the care of the teeth of school children has been put forward by the Government. It is proposed to entrust the children's oral health to partly-trained dental nurses. The profession is divided on the question whether any but fully trained dentists should be permitted to do the work.

The expenditure of the central Government in connection with the Prince's visit amounted to £100,000.

### WEST AUSTRALIAN NOTES.

It is a moot question whether combines are ever beneficial to the people; if there is such a harmless species of the dangerous genus "Trust," the new amalgamation of four of the largest Collie mines as the "Amalgamated Collieries of Western Australia, Limited," has the appearance of belonging to it. This fusion has the object of a more economical working and distribution of our natural heritage in coal, and, above all, the immediate erection of a briquetting plant on the spot. Collie coal, in its natural form, is not beloved of ships' or factory engineers. It has not the calorific value of, say, Newcastle coal, and the bogey of spontaneous combustion (if it is a bogey) is hard to kill. All these drawbacks, it is claimed, briquetting on modern lines will abolish. A suitable binder, in place of the locally unprocureable pitch, has been found, and the briquettes prepared experimentally are said to be most satisfactory in every way. It is significant, at any rate, that some of the large Anglo-Australian shipping companies are reported to be shareholders in the new concern, which does not seem over-capitalised with its £250,000. This modest capital, however, should not be taken as the measure of the Amalgamation. The Collie fields are prolific, if not remarkable for the quality of their product. The last report of our Government geologist

estimated the coal in sight at 3,000,000,000 tons, of which about 500,000 will be lifted this year. The fortnightly wages bill of the new amalgamation exceeds £10,000.

Recent debates in Parliament have amply shown the strong spirit of resentment against Federal control, which has long agitated this State, and is now moving its politicians to unwonted energy. The occasion was a motion to a like effect, introduced in both the Lower and Upper Chamber, expressing the conviction of a majority of members, that "the time has now arrived when steps should be taken to place the great financial loss of West Australia through the Federation of Australia clearly and strongly before the Ministry of the Commonwealth, with the view of obtaining some measure of relief."

The ardent support of these motions from all quarters of the Legislature must have been a surprise to outsiders without a near acquaintance with the feeling in this country. The Minister for Works (Mr. George) roundly advised the "cutting of the painter." He declared himself as shocked and disgusted with Federal waste and mismanagement. The administration of the Soldiers' Homes Act was a scandal. The periodical Premiers' conferences were a farce. The Commonwealth Government cared nothing for West Australia except as a dumping ground for Eastern rubbish. The Minister for Education also supported the motion—as did, indeed, all speakers; he declared the Commonwealth's evasions, both of the letter and the spirit of the Constitution as "absolutely shameless." This is strong language for Ministers of the Crown; when private members follow in still more uncompromising terms, it is clear that a storm is brewing. The insistence for an early Federal Convention, with equal State representation, for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution is, indeed, rapidly hardening in this State. Our generally lethargic representatives in the Federal Legislature may be expected to sit up and take notice long before election time comes round once more.

# History in Caricature.



Oh, wad some Power the giftie gie us  
To see oursels as ithers see us. —BURNS

*De Amsterdammer* has a very significant cartoon on the Financial Conference at Brussels. It shows all the small Allied Powers scrambling for money at the table, and Germany, in despair, licking out an empty pot. Austria endeavours to keep her children quiet by giving them a horn to suck. Norway and Holland are attending strictly to their own business. Fat Uncle Sam, having glimpsed what is going on, endeavours to rush out of the door, but is held back by Great Britain.

*Kladderadatsch* cleverly depicts the attitude of the Allies towards Germany. In the West, the Germans are being forced to pay indemnities and disarm whilst in the East they are expected to

erect a strong military barrier against the Bolsheviks.

The *Journal Press* of St. Cloud, U.S.A., shows the Allies marching off with all Germany's clothes, leaving that unfortunate country clothed in the icy weather, with a barrel labelled, "25,000,000,000 dollars indemnity."

The Swiss *Nebelspalter* suggests that even the Allies are beginning to doubt whether they can reconcile Europe by means of guns and bayonets.

*De Amsterdammer*, in a cartoon showing Marshal Foch feeding a Belgian parrot, endeavours to convey the idea that Belgium, as a result of the war, has really won very little true freedom.



*De Amsterdammer.*

[Amsterdam.]

THE FINANCIAL CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS.





Nebelspatter.]

[Zurich.

THE WAY TO RECONCILIATION.  
 "Mon General! I fear that we shall hardly  
 get over it with our heavy artillery."



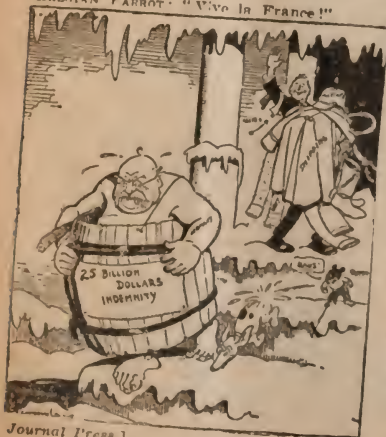
De Amsterdamner.]

[Amsterdam.

MILITARY UNION BETWEEN BELGIUM  
 AND FRANCE.

MARSHAL FOCH: "Now you are free, what do  
 you say?"

BELGIAN PARROT: "Vive la France!"



Journal Press.]

[St. Cloud, U.S.A.

AS PEACE FINDS HIM.



Fladderadatsch.]

[Berlin

HOW THE ENTENTE WISHES GERMANY  
 TO BE.

To how at the front and fight at the rear.



Daily Express.]

[London.

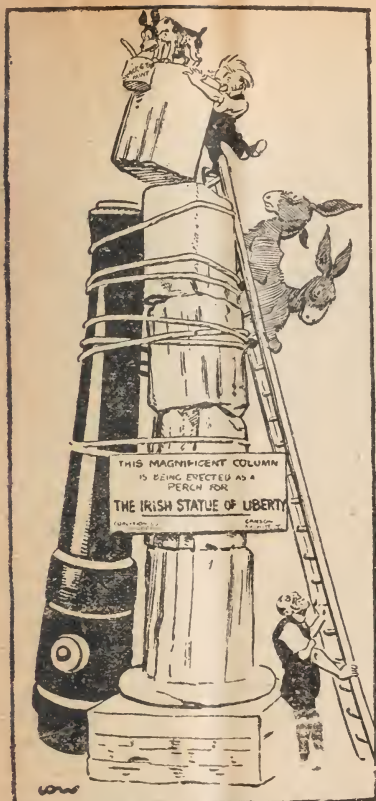
"UP TO DATE!"

JONATHAN: "Say! John, what's up with  
 you?"

JOHN: "I ate a 'mandate'!"

JONATHAN: "I'm darned glad I didn't!"





[Star.] THE EQUILIBRIST. [London.]



[Dallas News.] CHANGING THE COLOUR OF THE EMERALD ISLE.



[Star.] THE PERSISTENT SUITOR. [London.]

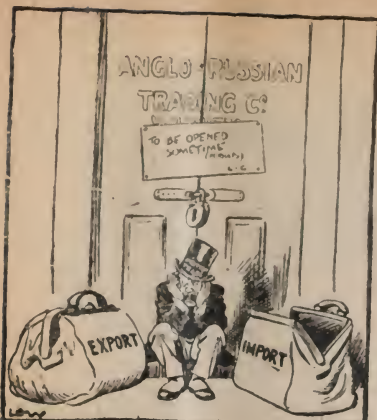


[Westminster Gazette.] THE WILD HARP. [London.]



[Reviews.] EVIDENTLY HE DOESN'T RELISH THE HOT POTATO! [Bayonne, U.S.A.]

MR. LLOYD GEORGE: "I've a lot of sympathy with Celtic fringes, but this is a bit too much!"



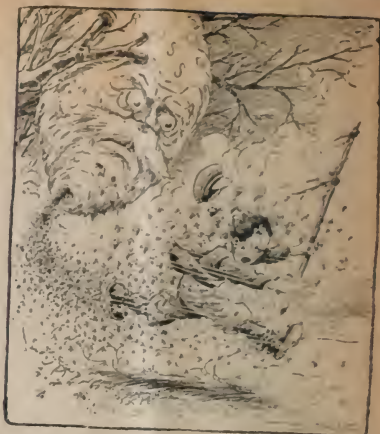
Star.] [London.  
"HOW LONG, O LORD, HOW LONG?"



Westminster Gazette.] [London.  
Jon (on learning the news of an impending strike): "Ireland! Mesopotamia! Russia! Poland! Coal strike! Pile it on! Don't mind ME!"



John Bull.] [London.  
"This was the question that puzzled the dog. As he sat with the bone in his teeth on the log:  
'Now, would it be wiser to let well alone, Or drop this and dive for that Bolshevik bone?'"



Star.] [Montreal.  
FREEDOM SHRIEKS IN POLAND ONCE MORE.

POLAND: "Why did I not pay more attention to the history of Napoleon? Help! Help!"

The question of resumption of trade relations with Russia forms the subject of several cartoons, Low, as usual, being exceedingly clever in depicting the situation.

The home papers which have just reached Australia contain many car-



Mail.]  
A HARD NUT FOR THE WORLD TO CRACK.



[Journal.]

[Ogdenburg, U.S.A.]  
HE DOESN'T LOOK JUST RIGHT.

toons dealing with the prospect of the coal strike. Most of the artists show the conviction that the miner who strikes

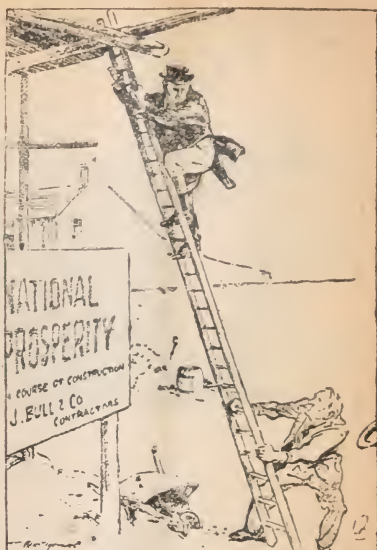


[Nebelspalter.]

[Zurich.]

BRITISH EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

"We can't give Ireland self-government until we have brought it to the same cultural level as Egypt."



[London Opinion.]

JOHN BULL: "How can I get on with the job if you keep shaking the ladder, Smillie?"

would commit industrial suicide. It is perfectly obvious, of course, that anything which affects the regular supply of coal to British factories, jeopardises the industrial existence of the whole Empire.



[Evening News.]

[London.]

MINER: "S'posin' I jump, what follows?"  
CHORUS: "WE DO!"

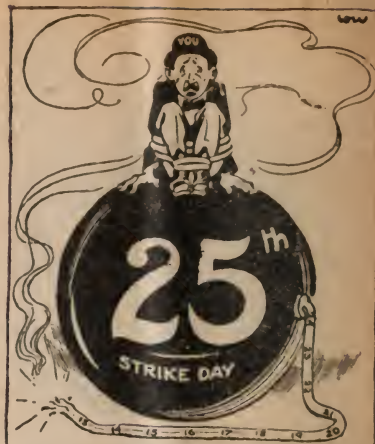




[Sunday Chronicle.]

[Manchester.]

LLOYD GEORGE: "Wouldn't this be the easier way?"  
 "The Labourites are at present cutting down the tree of industry to get at the fruit."



[Star.]

THE TIME FUSE.

[London.]



[London Opinion.]

JOHN BULL: "For goodness' sake, make a good job of it this time; those constant upheavals are ruining my trade."



[Tribune.]

THE BLACK HAND.

[Chicago.]





Newcastle-on-Tyne has adopted the French town of Arras.

The British Treasury Bills outstanding in October, 1920, totalled £1,078,639,000.

Three miners' unions in Japan have formed a federation with about 30,000 members.

Japanese papers are publishing frequent stories of alleged activity of American spies.

Hagenbeck's famous zoological garden at Hamburg has been closed owing to the cost of food and fuel.

The Zeppelin Company is arranging to build a giant dirigible in the United States for the transatlantic service.

The province of Quebec intends to spend £1,500,000 during the next few years on colonisation work and immigration.

Admiral Lord Fisher left £23,766. His will was written on a sheet of note-paper, and divides the estate amongst his children.

India's tea shipments last year amounted to 282,000,000 lb.—6 per cent. more than the record export of the preceding year.

The scarcity of copper and nickel coins in Paris has driven the beggars off the streets. They find that it is more profitable to work.

Recruiting for the Royal Irish Constabulary continues, according to the authorities of Scotland Yard, at the rate of 8000 men a month.

Eight huge aeroplanes, weighing over 5 tons 6 cwt., with a cruising radius of 400 miles, have been completed for the United States navy.

Claims received from foreign residents by the Mexican Government for damage sustained during the recent disturbances total £1,150,000.

A stone bearing the portrait of a cave man, estimated to be 20,000 years old, was discovered recently in the Department of the Aisne, France.

Mr. Thomas Edison states that he has perfected a mechanical instrument by which he expects to establish free communication with the dead.

Meat in Paris is still a costly luxury. Comparatively few people can pay the 7s. 9d. a pound to get it. Eggs cost 8d. each, and are going up in price.

A stained glass window was recently put up in Maidstone Prison Chapel in memory of the 133 ex-convicts of the prison who took part in the Great War.

Among the Japanese in Hawaii there are 30,000 who have technically no nationality, their parents having failed to register their birth in proper manner.

The largest diamond ever seen in the United States arrived recently in New York. It is the property of the former Sultan of Morocco, and weighs 183 carats.

The management of the Foundling Hospital in London has offered their land and buildings as a site for the London University. The price is stated to be £1,000,000.

The voluntary surrender of arms was concluded in Berlin on October 10th. By that date, 34,500 rifles, 1000 automatic pistols, and 1,900,000 cartridges had been handed in.

The Great Eastern Railway has resumed its Harwich-Antwerp service

with two 21½ knot steamers, which reduce the journey from London to Cologne to 26 hours.

The famous vine at Hampton Court, on the Thames, is a great revenue producer. During the six summer months 204,727 persons went to see it, paying altogether £853 for the privilege.

The recent plebiscite in the Klagenfurt district in Corinthia resulted in favour of Austria; 21,000 votes were cast for belonging to Austria, and 15,096 for incorporation with Jugo-Slavia.

The demand for motor cars in England has greatly decreased. But production has gone up greatly. The Vauxhall motors have made a start by reducing prices by from £200 to £300 a car.

An Edinburgh firm, recognising the great need the country has for money, has agreed to forego interest on £100,000 worth of war stock for five years. This will save the Treasury some £25,000.

The budget for the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes generally known as Jugo-Slavia shows a revenue of 3,884,177,000 dinars, and an expenditure of 3,994,357,000 dinars. A dinar is a franc.

An International Research Institute for Tropical Diseases is to be established at Panama as a memorial to Major-General William C. Gorgas, who banished yellow fever and malaria from the Canal zone.

Owing to the shortage of coal for dredging, the Kiel Canal is silting up. During the war vessels drawing 11 metres used the canal; to-day vessels drawing as much as eight metres cannot get through.

Owing to the shipping slump, new steamers, of small size, can be bought in Japan at £20, or less, per ton. The prices for new vessels over 6000 tons are about 20 per cent. higher. Old vessels are very cheap.

Peru has asked the United States for 30 American educators, 15 to fill administrative and University positions, and 15 for secondary school work. Four American naval officers are engaged in reorganising the Peruvian navy.

Since the Americans took charge of San Domingo, the revenue of the Re-

public has increased from 700,000 dollars annually to 3,492,000. The number of children attending school has been increased in the three years from 12,000 to 110,000.

British East Africa, which lies just South of Abyssinia, and East of Uganda, is to be known in future as Kenya Colony. It is named after the great volcanic, glacier-clad, 17,000 feet high mountain—one of the wonders of Central Africa.

During the first nine months of 1920, Great Britain exported slightly over £58,000,000 of gold. £22,000,000 went to the United States and almost the same amount to India. Imports of gold during the same period were just over £32,000,000.

The Chilean dreadnought, which was being built in Great Britain when the war broke out, and was taken over by the British Government and re-named the *Canada*, has now been handed over to the Chileans. The vessel took part in the Battle of Jutland.

The Germans in order to keep up the required coal deliveries for France are obliged to import American coal at a cost of no less than 2000 marks a ton. Only companies which have secured large orders at present world prices can afford to get American coal.

For the twelve months ending September of this year, American coal miners produced 347,406,000 tons of ordinary coal, and 57,512,000 tons of anthracite—an increase of over 31,000,000 tons, as compared with the production of the previous twelve months.

Japan has adopted a tuberculosis law to check the spread of the disease which is becoming prevalent. One provision of the law is that factory hands, barbers, waitresses and others, who are believed to be specially liable to the infection, shall be periodically examined.

Britain has carried the race for oil into Chinese Turkestan. An agreement has been made between a British firm and the Chinese Government for the exploitation of oil supplies in that region, and prospectors are already at work, according to a Japanese report.

# MEN OF MARK.

## A GREAT PRO-CONSUL: LIEUT.-GOVERNOR MURRAY, OF PAPUA.

Fifteen years ago the Australian Parliament passed an Act, which completed the transfer of British New Guinea to the Commonwealth, and named it the Territory of Papua. During the fifteen years which have passed since then, an Australian Administration, under an Australian Lieutenant-Governor, has ruled over the land. Most of the people of the Commonwealth, however, know very little of the work that has been done in their name, concern themselves hardly at all about this, their first overseas possession.

"Out of sight, out of mind," is a very true proverb. Just because things have gone well, and Papua, instead of being a source of trouble, has been exceedingly well conducted, the great work which has been done there has been almost unnoticed. There have been no scandals, the natives have been quiet, the cost of Government has been small; in fact, nothing has occurred to bring Papua to the attention of the public. Unlike the Northern Territory, it is not regarded as a white elephant, and to a large extent has been forgotten by the people of Australia, few of whom realise how fine is the Administration which has been set up, or are aware that in the Lieutenant-Governor they have a great and upright administrator, who ranks with the best of the pro-consuls the Empire has produced.

It is only when in carrying out his duty he treads heavily on some delinquent, or opposes the desires of those who are out for personal gain, that reference is made to him in the papers. He is a great administrator, but he is about the worst advertiser I have ever met. He has not the slightest trace of the showman in him. A good illustration of his modesty is the fact that the great work he published some time ago on Papua, although profusely illustrated,

contains no photograph of himself in its pages. He has been bitterly attacked by those who resent his absolutely fair treatment of the natives, which they term "coddling the black man," but his high position prevents him entering the lists against those who abuse him, and find fault with his regime. Thus it comes about that we in Australia, whilst now and again hearing criticism concerning his Administration, hear very little indeed about what he has actually achieved in Papua. His rule is one of which Australia may indeed be proud. It places him not only amongst the greatest of her sons, but amongst the greatest administrators of the Empire.

The manner in which Australians dealt with the aboriginal tribes of their vast continent was the underlying reason why the British Government showed so much reluctance in approving the annexation of New Guinea. It was feared that an Australian Administration of territories in which dwelt great numbers of natives, would not be a success, would not carry on the fine British traditions so far as the treatment of the indigenous races was concerned. Reviewing the work done in Papua since the Commonwealth took over the country, Sir William Macgregor, the great authority on the Pacific, says that it was indeed well that the Federal Government had appointed as Lieutenant-Governor "so wise, strong and capable a man as Judge Murray."

It is impossible for us here in Australia to realise the extraordinary difficulties Judge Murray has had to meet, or to appreciate the handicaps he has so successfully overcome. He has demonstrated that Australians can deal with natives in a just and humane manner, and it is quite safe to say, that, had they not had before them this illustration that Australians were able to carry



out the best traditions of the Empire, British statesmen would never have agreed to hand over to the Commonwealth the care, under the League of Nations, of the former German possessions in the Pacific. Whenever the ability of Australians to rule native races is questioned, the Administration of Papua is held up as an irrefutable argument to prove that the Commonwealth control of German New Guinea would be everything that it ought to be. Just the other day, when a Commission of Enquiry on the conservation of the interests of the native population in the Mandated Territories was asked for in the House, the Minister for Home and Territories replied that it was clear that the experience already gained in connection with the Administration of native affairs in Papua obviated the necessity for the appointment of such a Commission.

That being so, is it not a great pity that the Commonwealth Government utterly refuses to avail itself of the ripe experience of Judge Murray, and of that of the members of the service he has created in Papua, in setting up the new Administration in the Mandated Territory? What possible reason can the Federal Cabinet have for ignoring him altogether? Why should it blunder ahead, and establish a system of Government in German New Guinea consisting of men without any experience or training in the control of native peoples? Confusion must ensue.

If we fail in German New Guinea, it will be a far more serious matter for Australia than if we had failed in Papua, for the Administration of Papua is a domestic affair, and failure there concerns us alone, just as the dismal mess we have made of things in the Northern Territory is a matter of indifference to the rest of the world. We do not seem to realise yet that the new territory does not belong to us, to do with as we like. It is merely handed over to our guardianship in trust by the League of Nations. If our guardianship can be shown to be bad, it will bring shame on Australia before the whole world. Therefore, it behoves us to be infinitely more cautious in our administration of

New Guinea than we were in that of Papua. Every effort must be made to avoid blunders, and keep the administrative wheels running smoothly.

The ostensible reason why we were allowed to retain New Guinea was because of the alleged ill-treatment of the natives by the Germans. It is solemnly set out in the Peace Treaty that "the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation," and our attitude towards the natives is going to be watched by all the Powers which have joined the League of Nations. The first essential of our rule therefore must be the liberal and humane treatment of these natives, and it is obviously of paramount importance that supreme authority on the spot must be vested in a man of experience in the difficult task of governing natives, and that those in the service under him must be thoroughly familiar with their jobs. It is admitted by those who have been in New Guinea, that the manner in which Australian officers and soldiers handled the natives left very much to be desired in many cases. They were totally unused to them, and made mistakes which men of the Papuan service would never have fallen into. In Papua, the foundation on which the whole administrative edifice has been built is the absolutely fair treatment of the subject races. The native knows that he will have a perfectly square deal: he has come to have implicit faith in the white men who are in charge of his country. That implicit faith and certainty of absolutely fair treatment do not yet exist in German New Guinea, and the natives will not trust the Administration, unless those who are charged with carrying out the Commonwealth regulations demonstrate beyond question that scrupulous fairness will always be practised.

Whilst the principle of engaging only returned soldiers in the new service may be right and proper from a sentimental point of view, it may lead us into great trouble. War service in France is no recommendation or qualification for controlling natives, yet the proposal is to send "green" men to New Guinea to set up an Administration, the first qualification for which should be experience

and knowledge of conditions in these tropical lands. There ought at least to be a leaven of men from the Papuan service, and Judge Murray should obviously be borrowed for some time, to get matters into proper shape, even though, for some mysterious reason, he is not to be entrusted with the permanent care of both New Guinea and Papua.

One looks with grave concern to what is likely to happen in New Guinea. We have always to remember that everything we do there is subject to investigation, not by a Royal Commission appointed by the Federal Government, but by a Commission appointed by the League of Nations, which consists of most countries of the world, and which will ere long number Germany amongst its members. Knowing this, it is amazing that we should inaugurate our Government of this Mandated territory by sequestering the property of German settlers there. By so doing, we lay ourselves open to the accusation that, in our anxiety to grab the best plantations, we kicked out the German owners without troubling to wait for authority to do so. That is a wrong beginning, and we are continuing our wrong course by refusing to profit by our experience in Papua, and by proceeding to set up a quite inexperienced Administration, for whose every act we have to render an account to the League.

With the eyes of the world upon us we have to be exceedingly careful in our administration of New Guinea, yet our very first act has laid us open to very nasty charges, and if expropriation is followed by the sale of the seized plantations to some monopolistic company, the bad impression already created in Europe will be further deepened. Not only are we despoiling the German planters, but the Government has now apparently decided to deport missionaries, despite the fact that they are admittedly carrying out that "sacred trust" so feelingly referred to in the Peace Treaty. They are to be deported, although it is admitted that their places cannot possibly be filled for years. Altogether the actions of the Australian Government in New Guinea are hardly likely to inspire confidence

in its future administration, and where doubts are raised, the supervision of the League of Nations is likely to be close. There are plenty of people who will see to it that the League is kept well informed as to what goes on in the Mandated territory.

Had Judge Murray been entrusted with the establishment of the new Administration, there would not have been the slightest fear of the result; but, instead of charging him with this task, the members of the new service are being selected in Melbourne, with apparently very little regard to their experience in the handling of natives, or of the administration of tropical lands. We have shown in the Northern Territory how easy it is to make a complete mess of government, and we should take no chances with New Guinea.

Under Judge Murray's rule Papua has developed, but not at the expense of the natives, who have been preserved, and are being raised to a higher civilisation. It is, of course, the wish to rule for the benefit of the people of the country that has brought him into such sharp conflict with some of the settlers, who consider that the desire to assist the natives is nothing but sickly and unpractical sentimentality. Those who criticise him fail to realise that it is the considered policy of the Commonwealth Government to treat the natives as he has treated them.

In a summary of the Australian Administration in Papua from 1907 to 1920, Judge Murray gives some particulars of what has been accomplished. There was practically no agricultural development when the Commonwealth took control of its new possession. The total area planted was less than 1500 acres. In 1914 this had increased to 42,921 acres, and last year to 58,513 acres. Of this area, 43,560 acres are under cocoanuts, 8598 under rubber, and 5824 under hemp. We have to remember that the Great War was raging during five years of the fifteen in which the Australian Administration has had charge of the country. Whilst the sea remains the chief highway, four main inland roads have been built, totalling 240 miles in length. The revenue raised locally amounted

in 1907 to £21,813; ten years later this stood at £63,568. The exports in 1907 were £63,756, and in 1917 had increased to £154,545.

During Judge Murray's Governorship a very great deal of useful work has been done in pacifying Papua. Nearly all the country that had been mapped out has now been brought under control, and this in spite of the fact that many of the best officers in the service volunteered, and have only now returned from the war. The work of pacification is commonly carried out without bloodshed, even among the fiercest tribes. "If," says Judge Murray, "a man is murdered, we arrest the murderer, and punish him; we do not punish the village, or the tribe." It is a remarkable tribute to the patience, pluck and determination displayed by officers, that native lawbreakers are almost in every case ultimately arrested and brought to trial. It is, of course, much easier to deal it out to the offending tribe, irrespective of individual responsibility, but a tribe once visited by a punitive expedition takes years to pacify, whereas a tribe from which the guilty only are taken soon becomes friendly. By following out this policy, Judge Murray has brought the natives to regard the Government with entire confidence, and has created no vengeful feelings amongst the various tribes over which he exercises control.

"Just as there are two ways of inflicting punishment for crime," says Judge Murray, "so there are two ways of extending Government influence. If the new tribe seriously attacks, the Government party must, of course, protect itself; but if violence is only threatened, or if the attack is not a serious one, there are two courses that may be pursued. The party may open fire, and so overcome the resistance, or they can elect to take a little risk, and endeavour to establish friendly relations in spite of the hostility of their reception. The former is the easier and less dangerous method, and it also has the advantage, such as it is, of enabling the officer in command to pose as a determined person, who will stand no nonsense, but it has the dis-

advantage—a fatal one from the Administrative point of view—of postponing almost indefinitely pacification of the tribe concerned."

The Lieutenant-Governor often leads the Government party himself, and has again and again exposed himself with what his fellows regard as reckless disregard for his own safety, in order to establish those friendly relations which, from the Administrative point of view, it is so very desirous to bring into existence. He is altogether against the shoot-at-sight system, which is unfortunately so popular with some officials, whose duty it is to carry the banner of civilisation into strange countries inhabited by native peoples. As far as Government influence extends (and it now covers a wide area), raids have ceased, head-hunting is no longer practised, and cannibalism is a thing of the past. Village warfare in general has ceased and, although it may be contended that the Government has been to some extent a spoil-sport, there is no doubt that it has increased the general happiness of the people.

"If the sole duty of the Government were to offer facilities to white men to make money in Papua, without regard to the interests of the native population, the task," says Judge Murray, "would be easy, however distasteful. What makes it difficult is the very thing that makes it interesting, and that is the fact that there are the natives to be considered as well." He declares that in jealously safeguarding the welfare of the labourers, the Government is really advancing the interests in the long run of the employers themselves. No doubt the employer looks on the care which the Government takes of the native as ridiculous and unnecessary, but the object of all these precautions is to ensure that the labourer shall be so treated that he may recognise that it is to his advantage to go to work. "It is better," says the Lieutenant-Governor, "to run the risk of giving too much protection, since the result of giving too little might be that recruiting would come to an end

(Continued on page xv.)





### British Coal Exports.

For the first nine months of this year the value of coal exported from Great Britain was £21,800,000 more than for the corresponding nine months of 1919, but actually 7,000,000 tons less were exported this year than last. The coal exports for the nine months of 1913 totalled 54,517,788 tons, worth £37,632,156. For the first nine months of this year only 19,851,555 tons were exported, but the value had increased to no less than £78,492,476.

### The Biggest Navy in the World.

There are at present 19 dreadnoughts in commission in the American navy. By 1923 the number will have been increased to 35 and in that year six huge battle cruisers of 43,000 tons' displacement, will be ready for commission. The average speed of the American ships is greater than the English types, and their armour is about two inches thicker. In addition to the battle cruisers, ten new light cruisers are to be ready by 1923. It is expected they will be the most speedy vessels afloat.

### High Price of Cotton Goods.

An idea of the increase in cost of cotton goods is given by the statistics recently published of exports from Great Britain. For the first nine months of 1913, 5,250,278,900 yards of piece goods were exported. In the first nine months of 1920, the number of square yards sent out of the country was 3,540,677,100, but, although no fewer than 1,600,000,000 square yards less were exported this year than in 1913, the value was three times as great—£242,732,477 in 1920, as against £73,659,119 in 1913.

### Fokker Again.

The inventor of the famous Fokker aeroplane, which the Germans used with such effect during the war, is now devoting his attention to building commercial planes. His machines are now engaged on the Amsterdam-London route. They consist of a single wing, with the fusilage underneath. The wing is made of three-ply wood. They develop a speed of 80 miles an hour, carry six passengers, and are economical of fuel. Thirty gallons of benzine only are required for the trip from Holland to the British metropolis.

### The Population of Japan.

According to an American statement, the population of Japan remained stationary during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and the first half of the nineteenth centuries, at about 27,000,000. No sooner, however, did Japan open her doors to the external world than her people began to multiply rapidly. In 1890, there were 40,000,000 Japanese in Japan, and in 1918, the population had increased to 57,000,000. In addition, by conquests in Korea, Formosa and Southern Saghalien, the number of the Mikado's subjects had been increased by 21,000,000, making a total of 78,000,000 in all. The population is increasing at the rate of 700,000 a year.

### German-American Shipping Agreements.

The agreement arrived at between the Hamburg-American line and the Hariman shipping interests has been very severely criticised in Great Britain, and also by certain papers in the United States. The British shipping companies obviously fear serious competition if the

agreement is allowed to go through unchallenged. Meantime, an understanding has been arrived at between the Nord Deutscher Lloyd and the United States Mail Steamship Company, but this is nothing as comprehensive as the one to which objection is being taken. The American company merely entrusts its representation to the German line in Europe. The latter company is having nothing to do with matters in the New World.

#### **Huge Cost of Occupying Army.**

The German Finance Minister, Mr. M. Wirth, stated in the Reichstag in October, that for the period from December 31st, 1918, to May 1st, 1920, the bill of costs for the Allied troops in the occupied districts was 4,000,000,000 gold marks (48,000,000,000 marks at the present exchange), but he had not been able to ascertain whether this account rendered was for the cost of the French occupying troops only, or was for all the Allied troops in the occupied territories. He estimated that the annual sum Germany would be required to pay for the upkeep of the occupying armies, would be 2,600,000,000 marks in gold, not paper—a huge sum, more than half the total indemnity Germany exacted from France in 1871.

#### **All Metal Aeroplanes.**

The Germans were the first to use all-metal aeroplanes. Two of similar type have been built in the United States, and recently carried the United States mail from New York to Los Angeles and back again. The metal used is duralumin, which has the same strength as steel, but only one-third the weight. It is composed mainly of aluminium, with about 5 per cent. of copper added, and a small percentage of magnesium and manganese. The chief disadvantage of metal wings is that, if a bad landing is made, they become twisted and useless, whereas, in the ordinary types, any displacement is easily remedied. These metal monoplanes have engines of 160 h.p., consume comparatively little benzine, and carry eight passengers.

#### **Famine Relief for China.**

In view of the terrible famine in China, the Government proposed to raise re-

lief funds by collecting an additional 5 per cent. duty on imports, bringing the rate up to 10 per cent. China, however, is not permitted to raise her Customs tariff without the consent of the Powers. The first report of the meeting at which the Powers' envoys at Peking discussed the question, stated that they refused to allow the increase of the tariff for fear of injuring the import trade in which their nations were interested. A later report, however, says that the matter is under consideration, and that Britain and America, at least, are favourably inclined. The Chinese in Australia have already contributed £8000 to the relief fund.

#### **Russia and China.**

The full text of the Note sent by the Soviet Government to China last April has now been published. In it, the Russians deny all hostile intentions towards China, and repudiate any desire for further conquests. They renounce all railway and other concessions obtained under the Tsar, Kerensky, Koltchak, Hovarth and Semenoff, and also specifically renounce the Russian share of the Boxer indemnity. They offer, further, to assist China in regaining her lost independence and prestige. The Note contains the following sentence:—"If the Chinese people, at the instance of the Russian Government, wish to become free, and avoid the fate which has been reserved for them by the Allies at Versailles, which is to make of their country a second Korea, or another India, they should make a fight for liberty with the workmen and peasants of Russia and the Red Army."

#### **Asiatics Paid More than Whites.**

During the present agitation over the Japanese in California, little has been heard of the cry that the Asiatics undercut the white workers. The fact is, there is little or none of such undercutting. Japanese labourers have for more than ten years received higher wages for farm work than Italians and "miscellaneous whites," and considerably more than Mexicans. A Japanese magazine states that they now receive four dollars a day during harvest, in addition to meals, while white common labourers receive

only three and a-half dollars. The Japanese labourers are well organised. They work largely on co-operative contracts. The whites who compete with them, are not, of course, of the most progressive class. The wage figures quoted are consistent with those published by the Immigration Commission ten years ago. In other occupations at that time, however, Japanese were not able to earn as much as whites.

#### **Destroying German Industry.**

The strongest protests are being made in Germany against the decision of the Council of Ambassadors, that all the Deisel motors existing in Germany were to be destroyed, in order to prevent their use in the manufacture of submarines. It is pointed out that Germany is not allowed to build any submarines, and could not, therefore, utilise these engines for under-water craft. It is suggested that the demand for the destruction of such motors is dictated solely by a desire to further cripple Germany, as there can be no possible danger to the peace of the world if they are employed in industry. It is also proposed by the Council of Ambassadors that there shall be no more of these motors constructed in Germany. The *Entente* authorities have seized all the aeroplane motors they could discover in Germany, and have confiscated them. The Germans have protested against this, urging that these motors can be advantageously used for other purposes than aeroplanes.

#### **America's Wooden Ships.**

The Americans have found their wooden ships as much a white elephant as have we. No less than £50,000,000 has been written off in the Federal balance sheet as loss on the 300 wooden ships which were so hastily built in 1917 to transport the American army abroad, and send supplies to Great Britain, seriously menaced by German submarines. General Goethals very strongly opposed the building of wooden ships on the ground that they were more costly and less effective than steel vessels, and resigned his position as general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation because the American Shipping Board insisted on going ahead with the build-

ing of these ships. Although the cost of their building has been met, they are still a cause of considerable expense. They lie at various ports, and require a certain amount of attention. Efforts are being made to sell them to private firms, but they are regarded as practically useless. The wooden ships built for Australia can be seen laid up in Sydney Harbour, where they, too, are regarded as practically worthless.

#### **Japan Pays the Penalty.**

Japan is paying the penalty for becoming civilised. Tuberculosis is spreading among the people alarmingly. A leading physician, Dr. Kanasugi, stated recently in the *Hochi* that this disease is now more prevalent in Japan than in any other country. He mentioned the compulsory education system as one of the chief causes. Other authorities tell of the spread of consumption among factory workers, who live usually on the premises, sleeping in over-crowded, unhealthy dormitories. Dr. Kanasugi says: "There is a peculiar state of affairs in Japan, for here old men are usually hale, and tend to live to a ripe old age, while the death rate for children and young people is constantly mounting. Although the new generations have gained in height, as compared with their fathers, they have lost in hardiness. The army conscripts of ten years ago were more sturdy than those of to-day. The conscripts of to-day are remarkable for the prevalence of tuberculosis, and other lung troubles, bad eyesight, and nervous depression." He says that Japan is far behind other nations in preventive and healing measures.

#### **200,000,000 Marks for Rifles.**

It is now generally admitted that the German Government is making every effort to carry out the Treaty obligations. The immense difficulty it has encountered in inducing the people to surrender the military weapons still in their possession is shown by the fact that a special premium was offered for the surrender of each rifle, and a special campaign was organised to convince the people that failure to surrender their arms would mean that the severe penalties mentioned in the Spa Agreement would be incurred. A premium of 100 marks was



paid for each rifle surrendered up to October 10th, of 50 marks until October 20th. After that date, no premiums were paid, but amnesty for the illegal possession of arms was allowed until November 1st. Thereafter, those found in possession of weapons would be severely punished. The premiums paid have cost the Government over 200,000,000 marks already. The trouble is, of course, that the extremists absolutely refuse to give up their weapons, and later on, should there be a rising, the moderates who have surrendered theirs, would be unable to assist the Government in restoring order.

#### **Deposing Tsarist Diplomats.**

China decided recently to have no more to do with the diplomatic representatives of the Tsarist Government of Russia. She had more reason than other nations in taking this step. The Russian Legation and Consulates were being financed out of the Boxer Indemnity payments, which the present Soviet Government of Russia had offered to forego. Though she has not recognised the Soviet, China will now be saved from the necessity of paying the Russian share of the indemnity. Moreover, she may claim the restoration of her concessions to Russia, though she has not yet done so. These concessions consist of certain railways and parts of the cities of Tientsin and Hankow, held nominally on lease from China. Britons and other foreigners in China are alarmed at the prospect that these concessions, in which many of them live, may revert to Chinese management. It is bad enough, they say, to have allowed China to take back the German concessions. Even the most bitter anti-Germans prefer German municipal management to that of an Oriental people. A compromise is being sought by the diplomats of the Powers, who hope to have the Russian Legation at Peking and the concessions placed under international control, until there is established in Russia a Government that the world will recognise. Meantime, French officials in China have created a dispute, by running up the French flag over the Russo-Chinese (Russo-Asiatic) banks, in which they have an interest.

#### **An Example Australia Might Copy.**

In the beginning of December, 1919, a party of 100 English girls arrived in Canada from England. Since then thousands have poured into the Dominion from the Homeland. The Canadian Government has established a women's branch in connection with its immigration department in London, and a Canadian Council of Women, with headquarters at Ottawa, looks after the reception and placing of these girls. It eliminates independent employment agencies, which before the war were engaged bringing women to Canada, and finding them employment there. The girls who are carefully selected by Canadian agents in the British Isles, are under the care of the Federal Government until handed over to the Council of Women in Canada. Hostels for the reception of girl immigrants have been established at Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary. The travellers are under proper supervision from the moment they leave England until they are safely and permanently established in positions in Canada. It will be recalled that a special delegation visited Australia with the object of arranging for the migration of English girls to the Commonwealth, but had very little encouragement here. There was opposition at first in Canada, but so great is the demand for girls in various lines of work that the different Canadian Provinces are arranging for free passage to be given them. The girls coming to commence life in new surroundings and conditions are sure of a hearty welcome everywhere in Canada, women's associations having been organised for the purpose throughout the Dominion. It is unfortunate that Australia, failing to respond to the overtures made them by would-be emigrant girls in England, has lost them to Canada.

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The total amount of German property of which the Public Trustee has charge in South Africa is £10,000,000. It is not being handed over to the Reparations Commission, but is being held in trust for the Germans for thirty years during which time they receive 4 per cent. interest.

## WHERE IS THE FAMOUS SHIP "MAYFLOWER"?

One of the most famous ships in history is the little 180-ton schooner, *Mayflower*, which just 300 years ago bore 102 immortal pilgrims across the ocean to establish on the bleak shores of New England a State without a king, and a church without a bishop. Nobody knows what became of this historic vessel, but it has recently been reported that its timbers were used to build a barn in Buckinghamshire, and, needless to say, great interest has been aroused by the discovery. Mr. Hamilton Holt, editor of the *New York Independent*, who went as one of the American representatives to attend the *Mayflower* tercentenary celebrations in Holland, went to Chalfont St. Giles, to investigate the report. He tells of his discovery of the *Mayflower*, in a recent issue of the *Independent*.

Chalfont itself is celebrated throughout England, because of the fact that it contains that "pretty box" where Milton made the final corrections to the proofs of *Paradise Lost*. Nearby is the old Quaker meeting house where William Penn used to worship, and beyond whose garden rest the remains of the famous founder of Philadelphia. This part of Buckinghamshire is called in the guide-books, "The William Penn Country," for it was in recognition of the sylvan charms of this country that Penn called the great State which he founded in the New World, Sylvania. In the meeting-house is an old gate-legged table that once belonged to Penn, and on the wall are framed letters written by the great Quaker, and also a copy of the treaty he made with the Indians. Not far away is the Old Jordan Hostelry, now owned by the Society of Friends. It consists of the farmhouse, an old stable, a hay barn, and an old Dutch sunken garden, all built about a pleasant quadrangle. The barns are now used for the overflow of guests when the Quakers have some specially large meeting. It is the hay-barn that is supposed to be the *Mayflower*.

Mr. Holt gives photographs of the in-

terior, and if these are turned upside down, the barn has certainly the appearance of the inside of a ship. The beams which make the skeleton are put in almost the same position as they would be in the skeleton of a boat. The barn has been examined by ship experts, who all declare that it is made with ship timbers at least 300 years old, of a schooner-built vessel about 190 feet long. The bits of iron used as clamps to the beams of the barn are believed to be parts of the keel of a ship. The centre cross beam is kept together with an iron clamp, and Mr. Holt recalls that Bradford, in his journal, states that while in mid-ocean, the middle beam of the *Mayflower* became cracked and bowed, and was repaired by the Pilgrims with a clamp and bolt. There are some practically undecipherable letters on one of the horizontal timbers, which have been made out to be "ER HAR." "ER" would be the last two letters of *Mayflower*; "HAR" the first three letters of Harwich, the registration port of the vessel.

Mr. Holt gives many other particulars, all of which go to prove that this barn must have been erected about the time that the owners of the *Mayflower* applied for the appointment of an appraiser, so that three of the four might sell the boat, and get their share of the value. Investigation concerning the owners showed that they were closely connected with this district of Buckinghamshire, and the owner of the Old Jordan Hostelry, in the seventeenth century, appears to have been one of the original emigrants to America.

The proof, as Mr. Holt says, is wholly circumstantial; it is not complete, but it all points in the same direction. The barn is in a perfect state of preservation, and has been well looked after by the Society of Friends. Should it be proved that this ancient hay barn on the pleasant Buckinghamshire countryside is indeed the *Mayflower*, it will surely become a very Mecca of American tourists within the next few years!

## THE BOLSHEVIKS' GOLD HOARD.

In 1914 the Russians had the greatest accumulation of gold in the world—about £190,000,000. At the end of 1914 £8,000,000 worth of this gold was shipped from Archangel on the cruiser *Drake* and the transport *Mantois*, both of which ships were damaged by German mines on their way to England. The next shipments went by way of Vladivostok, and were carried in Japanese cruisers to Vancouver. Two shipments, valued at £40,000,000 and £20,000,000 respectively, reached England in this way. In October, 1917, £500,000 was sent to Stockholm, where it still remains. This left £120,000,000 of gold in Russia when the Bolsheviks seized control. Half of this was in Samara and the rest in Moscow and Petrograd. By the terms of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, the Soviet Government was obliged to send £30,000,000 in gold to Germany, and, later on, sent another £30,000,000 to Berlin, in order to establish a credit fund there. The first £30,000,000 was handed over by Germany to the Allies in the autumn of 1918. It is now stored in the Bank of France.

In July, 1918, the Bolsheviks had no time to take away the remaining store of gold, worth £60,000,000, they had stored in Kazan, and it was captured by Koltchak. After many adventures the hoard reached Omsk. Koltchak began to send gold to the Allies through China to cover purchases of military supplies. When he was obliged to evacuate Omsk, he had £44,000,000 in gold left. He loaded this into forty cars, forming a special train, which left Omsk three days before the city was occupied by the Reds. This gold train appears to have been ultimately captured by the Bolsheviks, although undoubtedly some of the gold disappeared before they arrived on the scene.

The Bolsheviks have made every endeavour to obtain the gold which was formerly in circulation, estimated at £50,000,000, but they have not been very successful in inducing the people to part with their hidden hoards. The gold mines of Siberia, which they now control, used formerly to produce about

£9,000,000 worth of gold annually. It is interesting to find that in the negotiations which have been going on between Great Britain and the Soviet Government, the latter has been able to some extent, to safeguard the Russian gold which reached London—that is to say, it is not to be used to pay debts incurred by the Government of the Tsar, but is to be utilised in purchasing supplies in Great Britain. The French, who are much more anxious to get back the money they lent to Russia than they are to trade with her, are not particularly pleased with this arrangement. The story of the adventures of the Russian gold reserve is told in *Current History* by W. G. Novitsky, a former Assistant Minister of Finance in the all-Russian Government.

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The recent International Economic Conference in London was presided over by Lord Parmoor. To the general amazement of those attending, the Home Secretary refused to allow Dr. Walter Rathenau a permit to go to London. He was to have been one of the five German delegates to the Conference. Practically all the British economists present condemned the Treaty of Versailles, which they declared must be modified if Europe was to escape disaster. Professor Schulze-Gaevernitz, member of the Reichstag, and a noted German economist, stated the conditions under which Germany might possibly be able to pay an indemnity. These were—(1) Germany must have a respite of four or five years in order to allow her to raise her credit by private agents; (2) during that period she must exercise the utmost economy in expenditure, and put her finances and currency in order; (3) she must obtain sufficient coal to restart her industries. Her present shortage, declared Professor Gaevernitz, was "leading straight to Moscow"; (4) she must increase her imports, and Germans must be allowed freedom of movement; (5) she must be allowed to pull herself together without constant threats of military pressure.



## BRITISH SUPREMACY AT SEA.

In an article on the "World's Shipping and the Balance of Power," which appears in *The Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Archibald Hurd gives some interesting particulars about the way in which the cost of building and running ships has increased during the last half-a-dozen years. He makes the launching of the *Empress of Canada* for the Canadian-Pacific Ocean Services the occasion for giving the following significant figures:

Whereas this ship will cost about £1,700,000, a somewhat similar vessel was built before the war for £550,000. The increase in the cost of maintenance has been even more remarkable. The difference in insurance, depreciation, and interest on capital on a ship built to-day, as compared with one built before the war, involved an additional charge of £20,000 on each round Atlantic voyage. In pre-war days the round trip cost £4500, whereas the corresponding figure for the present time is £24,000. Repairs now cost £7700 instead of £1700, and provisioning £8000 as against £3000. By transforming some of the passenger accommodation in order to increase the comfort of the crew, the earning power of the *Empress of Canada* has been decreased by £5000 for each round voyage. The net result of these circumstances is that a round voyage of the *Empress of Canada* costs £60,000 more than a similar trip by the *Calgarian*, of much the same design, did in pre-war times. It has been calculated that, whereas the cost of working a ship has risen by more than 350 per cent., the passenger rates have advanced by only 185 per cent. Freight rates have also failed to keep pace with the heavier charges for operating cargo liners.

According to him, every development suggests that a shipping slump is likely, and he refers to the fact that no fewer than 7,000,000 tons of shipping will be completed in the world's shipyards during the next twelve months.

While freights were high, shipping looked attractive to persons, who did not realise the speculative character of the industry. Under the keen competition which is now in view, profits in the immediate future will be earned only by strict economy in detail, and hardly acquired experience, which are the traditional qualities of an industry, which owes everything to private enterprise. It remains to be seen whether in these respects the free and unfettered British industry has much to fear from fair competition.

He considers that in the long run efficiency (which means cheapness) is cer-

tain to triumph, and rejoices in the fact that an island, which is the centre of a vast maritime Empire, enjoys many of the advantages, the possibilities of which may only be fully developed in the face of keen foreign competition. He has a good deal to say about fair competition. The German, he maintains, was unfair; but it is very doubtful, indeed, if other countries competing with Great Britain would regard the methods employed by the Germans as meriting that designation.

He objects, for instance, to the rate-cutting by German lines in order to secure freights and passengers; but surely one of the most obvious ways to wrest from an almost monopolistic maritime marine some of its freight is to offer to carry it at a lower rate? He also objects to the granting by the German railways of privilege rates to German exports if these were shipped in German vessels. A parallel case would arise in Australia, supposing there were Australian ships plying between the Commonwealth and Europe, if arrangements were made to carry freight intended for these vessels at a lower rate over the State railways than was charged for freight which was to be shipped in German or Japanese liners. But the thing he objects to most of all is what he calls "the abuse of the control-station system." Emigrants from Central and Eastern Europe, anxious to go to America, had to travel across Germany and Austria-Hungary, and the Germans (so he says), by refusing to carry these emigrants over their railways, unless they undertook to cross the Atlantic on German vessels, took an unfair advantage over British ships, which had to be satisfied with just about half of the third-class Continental passengers carried across the Atlantic to the United States and Canada in 1914.

Then, he resents the way in which the Germans extorted concessions in the Shipping Conference, which, he says, were not always justified by the magnitude of their trade. That, whilst it might be smart business, was hardly un-

fair, as other shipping companies were parties to the agreements. The reason one ought to examine the accusations of unfairness against Germany with some care is because our new competitor, America, is likely to be accused of similar unfair dealings if her people, in order to foster their new merchant marine, adopt similar tactics. The American merchant fleet to-day is two and a-half times as much as was the German on the eve of the war. In telling of how this American fleet came into existence, Mr. Hurd says:—

In the record of human endeavour there has been no finer exhibition of organising ability and sustained industry to meet a great emergency than the Americans exhibited when they realised the overwhelming peril which threatened the Allied cause, which they made their cause in the darkest hour of the struggle. The existing shipyards were extended, and new shipyards sprang into existence; the engine-making resources of the United States were developed on a vast scale; centres for the intensive training of shipyard labour, as well as ship labour, were started. In a short time, although there were many unforeseen delays, ships were taking the water in numbers hitherto unknown in any country, and were being manned. In the second quarter of 1918, owing largely to the American effort, the world's output of tonnage overtook the world's losses. It was then apparent that, owing to the American "hustle," in association with the measures adopted by the British Admiralty, under the impulse of the First Sea Lord (Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe) for countering the submarine campaign, scarcity of tonnage would not bring the war to a disastrous end. In the following November the Central Powers collapsed. As a result of her splendid effort to succour the Allies, the United States Government came into possession of a merchant fleet of upwards of 2000 ships of 1000 tons or over—some of them well built, and some of them bearing the marks of their hurried construction—in providing which the American taxpayers had expended over 3,000,000,000 dollars.

He admits that it is a legitimate and praiseworthy aim on the part of the Americans to re-establish the American flag on the seas, but he goes on to say that they must do so by fair means—fair to American traders generally, and fair also to shipping under other national flags.

He attacks, as unfair, the new Jones Act, which is likely to come into force

next year, though President Wilson has delayed its operation by refusing to abrogate certain treaties to which it runs counter. The Act exempts owners of certain American vessels from War Profits and Excess Profits taxes for ten years, and it also provides for the carrying of import and export merchandise intended for American ships at a low preferential rate over the railroads of the United States. The Act, he says, contains provisions of a discriminatory character, and quotes its author, Senator Jones, as follows:—

This Act is not intended to foster the use of foreign shipping in the carrying of our commerce with foreign nations, nor to permit such foreign shipping to usurp the right of United States ships in our coasting trades. On the contrary, it is an American measure, intended to aid American ships successfully to compete with foreign ships, for the privilege of carrying at least a part of the merchandise we buy from, or sell to, other nations, and to ensure that American ships only shall carry the merchandise moving between points in the United States and our possessions in the coasting trades, whether moving direct or via a foreign port, which purpose Congress has always contemplated, and in the interest of which it has always legislated.

The Act does not discriminate as between the vessels of foreign nations. Under its provisions they all receive "most favoured nation" treatment. They do not receive, nor are they entitled to receive, as a right, "national" treatment such as we accord to ships of the United States.

In this Act, Congress has amended a statute of the United States dealing with a purely domestic problem, making the wording of the law conform to what has always been the intention of the Congress in the original and amendatory enactment, viz.: To require that only vessels of the United States should be permitted to participate in that part of the transportation which is by water, when merchandise moves between points in the United States, and its possessions coming within the coastwise laws, whether such movement be direct between such points or is via a foreign port.

These, of course, says Mr. Hurd, are purposes which are alien to British policy. Still, despite what he regards as unfair competition, Mr. Hurd seems quite sure that Great Britain will retain her mercantile supremacy. The real crux of the matter is, however, coal production. It is British export coal

which enables vessels, bringing raw material to be manufactured into finished products in Great Britain, to leave British ports fully laden. The following figures are interesting:—

The value of imports into the United Kingdom during 1913—the last year in which normal conditions prevailed—amounted to £769,000,000, and their weight may be estimated at about 55,000,000 tons. Our exports (including re-exports), on the other hand, amounted in value to £635,000,000, and in weight probably to about 100,000,000 tons, of which coal accounted for 76,000,000 tons, its value being only £54,000,000.

The great drop in coal production, and the high charges made to foreign purchasers of British coal, have enormously reduced the tonnage exported. Italy, Norway, Sweden and other countries, which produce no coal of their own, are looking to the United States for supplies, instead of to Great Britain as formerly. Unless the export of coal from Great Britain again resumes its former proportions, one can hardly share Mr. Hurd's optimistic forecasts about the future of the British mercantile marine.

## THE NAPOLEON OF THE OIL WORLD.

"The outstanding figure in oil to-day is no longer Rockefeller, it is a stockily-built Dutchman—H. W. A. Deterding," so writes John K. Barnes in an article in *The World's Work*, telling of the rise of the Royal Dutch Company.

For twenty years Deterding has ruled as a dictator over the "Royal Dutch Company for the Working of Petroleum Wells in Netherlands-India"; and under his able management that company has risen from a small producing concern in the Dutch East Indies, as its name signifies, to a practical monopoly over the production of oil in the Indies, to an important position in the Russian, Roumanian, Egyptian, Mexican and Venezuelan fields, and to be a large producer in the United States itself. And with this great growth in production has gone a world-wide expansion of transportation and marketing facilities that has made Royal Dutch the chief competitor of the Standard Oil in many of the foreign markets of the world. To-day it is the chief competitor of American oil companies for control of foreign oil supplies, on which depends the command of the world's markets of the future. Rockefeller's empire was dissolved by the Supreme Court of the United States. Deterding has always had the strong backing of the Dutch Government, and now, apparently, the British Government is behind him.

Broad-visioned men at the head of the old Standard Oil Company saw the advantage to themselves and the great commercial advantage to the nation in developing foreign markets for oil, and later, they realised the necessity of foreign production to supply foreign demand, but when the dissolution came, the Standard men of broad vision, who might have conducted a foreign produc-

tion campaign on far-seeing lines, were hurt and discouraged.

Whatever may have been the benefits of the Standard Oil dissolution within this country by permitting the growth of competing companies—and even those benefits may now be questioned from a national standpoint—it is clear that it has benefited no one as much as the Royal Dutch Company in foreign fields. We will see more evidence of this later.

Deterding's plan of campaign was to extend control over oil-fields throughout the world, his object being to acquire oil supplies as near as possible to all the markets of the world.

The Royal Dutch Company, with its long name and a capitalisation equivalent to only 520,000 dolrs., was incorporated at The Hague in 1890, long before the Standard Oil Company had introduced American oil to practically all the markets of the world. Mr. J. A. de Gelder was the original managing director, but was soon superseded by Mr. J. B. Aug. Kessler, who had proved himself more capable. "Old man" Kessler, as the Royal Dutch people now refer to him, established his headquarters at Batavia, in the Island of Java, and began operations in a modest way in the oil fields of Sumatra in 1892. Needing an assistant, he engaged young Deterding, who was then employed in a Batavia bank. It was Kessler who brought the Royal Dutch through its critical earlier years. But in 1900 he died suddenly, and Deterding succeeded him as general-managing director of the company. The story of the rise of the Royal Dutch to a world power is the story of Deterding. Seated behind his great semi-circular desk at St. Helen's Court, Great St. Helen's, London, this Napoleon of the oil world has in recent years received daily reports from nearly every quarter of the globe, keeping him informed of the operations of his great combination throughout the world. It is his boast that from the time



the Royal Dutch was a small local venture in the Indies, until now, when its operations are world-wide, he has kept track of all the details of its growth.

Deterding brought about the union of the Royal Dutch, the Shell Transport, and the oil interests of the Paris Banking House de Rothschild, and assumed full control of the combination.

By this combination, he obtained the valuable services of Mr. Frederick Lane, of Lane and McAndrews, of London, the Rothschild representative on oil matters; and attached to himself such men as Sir Marcus Samuels, the head of the Shell Company, a growing power in oil; R. Waley Cohen, now Sir R. Waley Cohen, another English Jew; and C. S. Gulbenkian, a shrewd Armenian lawyer. And not to be the last considered was the backing of the Rothschild millions thus secured.

He has always enjoyed the support of the Dutch Government, and now, says Mr. Barnes, has apparently secured that of the British. Deterding, at the head of the world-encircling Royal Dutch-Shell combine, controls something like 100 different companies operating throughout the world.

Under the laws of the United States such a combination would be impossible. The rapidity of its growth, moreover, has been partly due to the fact that, while it was rising to world power, our Government was attacking in the courts the only American combination that might have combatted it successfully.

Mr. Barnes gives some interesting particulars about Sir Marcus Samuels and the Shell Transport.

It was in 1903 that Deterding made his alliance with Sir Marcus Samuels and the Rothschilds. Sir Marcus had started as a dealer in sea shells near London. His business grew, and he cast about for a commodity to exchange for the shells which he brought from the East. He decided upon oil, and became a producer himself in Borneo. In 1897 the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited, was incorporated in England to take over the business of M. Samuels and Company, which had then become an important London oil house, and some other oil houses. This organisation had a large number of tank steamers, and several hundred tank stations. It was an effective competitor of Deterding in the East, as he did not have the oil tankers. So, in 1903, he made the alliance with Sir Marcus and the Rothschild group of Paris, who had oil interests in Russia. The Asiatic Petroleum Company was organised to provide for the distribution of the products of the three organisations.

Then Deterding directed his attention to securing a larger control over production in the Dutch East Indies. He absorbed the companies that he wanted, and fought those he did not want. His methods were much the same as those of the Standard Oil in the old days.

Early in 1919, Deterding acquired an interest in, and the management of, the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, controlled by Lord Cowdray, thus increasing the production of the Royal Dutch-Shell Combine by more than 50 per cent., from 30,000,000 barrels a year to almost 50,000,000 barrels.

In connection with this purchase by the Royal Dutch, it is interesting to note that the wishes of the British Government that this great property should not pass into foreign hands, gave Deterding (who, by the way, is now a British subject) an advantage over the Standard Oil in the bidding for the property.

Mr. Barnes discusses the question as to whether the British Government has actually secured the control of the Royal Dutch Company. To do it, he says, there will have to be an agreement with the British and the Dutch Governments, because, by the Articles of Association of the Royal Dutch Company, the preference shares cannot pass out of Dutch hands, and they are supposed to be held by interests closely allied to the Royal family of Holland. Deterding has declared it is his greatest ambition to fight the Standard Oil Company, and drive it out of certain markets. He has a personal liking for his great rival, Mr. Teagle, the head of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, but, apart from him, he has no use for the Standard Oil people. In this respect the regard is mutual. The present liquid resources of the Royal Dutch-Shell combine are given by Sir Marcus Samuels at £35,000,000.

The Standard Oil of New Jersey recently departed from its former policy of financing its entire growth out of earnings, and has sold nearly 200,000,000 dols. of preferred stock to stockholders within the past year. J. P. Morgan and Company being the underwriters. It now has larger cash resources than the Royal Dutch-Shell group, and is well prepared for the battle that oil men say is coming, which will be a battle with money, not with oil. When it comes, not only will all the Standard Oil companies be lined up together, but the other large American companies as well will

probably be found fighting alongside of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. For it will be a fight of nations to secure adequate oil supplies for their future.

Deterding himself is a pleasing personality, has a swarthy complexion, and liquid brown eyes. He was educated in Holland, and trained in business in the Far East. He is nearly sixty years of age, and not long ago, no doubt to aid

him in his scheme of securing the support of the British Government, he became a naturalised British subject, and shifted his huge offices from the Hague to London. It is certainly interesting to find that Great Britain, in her efforts to secure control of the oil output of the world, relies chiefly upon a Dutchman and upon a Jew to bring her plans to a successful conclusion.

## HOW THE BOLSHEVIKS CAPTURED GORKY.

An article on the alliance of the famous Russian author, Maxim Gorky, with Bolshevism, appears in the *Swedish Forum*. The writer, Eugen Loitzky, finds it hard to believe that the most eminent Russian author of his time, whose works have been translated into all civilised languages, has really linked his name with the Bolsheviks. What has he, asks Loitzky, in common with the new autocrats? Is he a real aid to them, or is he to be regarded as one of those counter-revolutionaries who are secretly striving to save as much as may be out of the Russian culture of the past?

As I am personally acquainted with Gorky, I dare claim that Gorky is neither a communist nor any other kind of a counter-revolutionist. He is a whimsical person, spoiled by fate, which sways him now to the right, now to the left. Spoiled by public attention, calculating in his sympathies, Gorky feels that he is always on the stage. If he himself is not acting a part, then others must play according to his will, and in the orchestra, be it large or small, if he appears, the baton must be in his hand.

To him, as to everybody else that appears on a stage, it is a misfortune when he is not spoken of and written about. Thus I remember how unhappy he felt during the years immediately before the war, when the interest in him was on the wane, when the charm that emanated from his writings seemed to disappear, as if it had been engulfed in the maelstrom of political events, and Gorky, who at that time lived on Capri, hardly interested any others than the Italians, who saw in him the interesting Russian emigrant, with dangerous dreams of social revolution. Living far away from his native land, his talent began to decline, his colours faded, his political sympathies swayed to and fro. His artistic temperament, craving for the ideally beautiful, seemed depressed at the thought of political strife. The azure of the Mediterranean, Vesuvius in its golden haze, the soft armchair at the table loaded down with books and flowers, gave an invitation to

peaceful mental work, to quiet contemplation of memories, to lyric thoughts, to the music of the words.

It was at that time, according to Loitzky, that the conviction took root within Gorky that none but he was destined to lead the revolutionary movement in Russia. The Bolsheviks were already utilising the glory of his name for their own purposes, and they played skilfully on his vanity. Gorky was not at first in sympathy with the primary Bolshevik desire to break down and to annihilate, but he permitted himself to be fascinated by the poetry of the conflict, although he had never been intimately connected with the Lenins and Trotskys, and his nature had little in common with them.

When the war, and with this the revolution, broke out, Gorky—he was then at liberty to return home—did not want to remain passive in the face of events. He tried to curb the movement by submitting the conduct of the Bolsheviks to the most unmerciful criticism. However, the struggle did not last long. Lenin, full of cunning and capable of the most exquisite flattery, Lenin, the powerful and wily, won a victory over Gorky, and did not delay to adorn his triumphal car with Gorky's name. As Gorky gave way to Lenin's gigantic will-power, he lost all political importance. He could now resume his role of spectator; indeed, he could even cease to think of politics. His position was finally made clear; instead of being Lenin's opponent, he had now become his satellite. He could now give up any endeavour; the Bolsheviks aimed far beyond anything he had ever dreamt of. All he had to do was to float with the current. And he floated.

The writer recalls the intense horror with which Gorky once turned from Lenin, his disappointments regarding Lunocharsky, the Commissioner of Public Education, and his passionate re-

pudiation of theoretical Bolshevism. His friendship for the Moderate Socialists was well known, and he collaborated in the editorship of the democratic periodical, *Sovremennik*. In 1916, Gorky started a bourgeois paper, in company with the Oxford professor, Vinogradoff, who never had been a Socialist, but in 1917 he created an out-and-out Socialist organ in his *Novaia Jizne* ("New Life") in which he thundered against the present Soviet rulers.

In this is found what is tragically mysterious in his personality and his life. He is a dual personality: a rich, poetical, keenly intuitive talent—a weak political head, by nature absolutely incapable of fight. After the Bolsheviks last year, during the struggle with him, had seen that it was no more possible to make Gorky believe in the communistic paradise than it was to instil fear in him through threats, they found, as has already been told, in his heart a chord, which they understood how to play upon to perfection. They also knew how to take advantage of Gorky's love for the bourgeoisie culture which had made him.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT 1918.

Colonel Repington refutes in *The Nineteenth Century* many of the statements made by Captain Wright in *Blackwood's*, which were quoted in a recent issue. Captain Wright stated that Ludendorff was "equal in rifle strength" to the Allies in France in March, 1918, but Colonel Repington asserts that he was shown the French official figures, which disclosed that the Germans were about 200,000 men stronger than the Allies in France in rifle and machine-gun strength on January 1st, 1918, whilst, according to American official statistics, the German superiority on April 1st, 1918, was 324,000. He says, further, that the Allies were not superior in rifle strength until late in June. Captain Wright stated that Petain's French armies had had no serious fighting for nearly a year. Colonel Repington says that the French casualties amounted to 700,000 men, and asks what is Captain Wright's idea of serious fighting! He, however, refers to grave disorders which occurred in the French army in June, 1917, to which Captain Wright made no reference at all. Very few people, by the way, know that these took place.

Colonel Repington concludes by setting out the real reasons for the heavy Allied defeats of March 21st and April 9th. Every soldier of repute, he says, anticipated that Germany would concentrate the whole of her available forces in the early spring of 1918 in the West, as a decision had to be reached very promptly, owing to the approaching arrival of the Americans in strength. The

numbers the Germans could bring was definitely known, and, in view of the great losses and exhaustion of France, it devolved on the British War Cabinet, in which Lloyd George was dictator, to close down all side shows, to bring in as many numbers as possible, and to draw forward through the winter of 1917-18 every man who could be raised from the still unused resources of British manhood.

It was necessary for us to hold the pass until the Americans arrived in strength, and the measure of the effort needed was the measure of the additional Divisions which Germany could bring up from the Eastern fronts. That, in fact, was the advice of the General Staff at which Captain Wright jeers, and it was also the advice of every British General of any competence, and was a dictate of the most ordinary common sense.

Instead of taking this course, Mr. Lloyd George called no white troops home from the side shows, made no call upon our manpower, left Haig with a serious deficit of men at the Front, allowed Gough's Front to be unduly extended, and compelled the War Office to reduce our infantry by one quarter on the very eve of the great German attack. Not to be outdone in folly, the Versailles soldiers proposed to place the reserves in the West under a committee, unduly extended our weakened line, and recommended, with certain hedging reservations, Mr. Lloyd George's favourite and fatuous plan of "winning the war by knocking out the Turk."

In vain did Clemenceau, Foch, Robertson and Haig appeal for men in the West, and oppose the childish plan of the Palestine offensive. Convinced that we were over-insured in the West, deaf to the appeals of men who understood war, utterly ignorant of the rudimentary principles of strategy, and encouraged by vain visionaries, as ignorant of strategy as himself, into the pursuit of a Turkish Will-o'-the-Wisp, the Prime Minister committed every folly open to him, and left our armies



in France in no position to withstand a German attack. Neither Foch, nor Petain, nor Haig, nor Gough, still less Robertson, who was dismissed by February 17, was responsible for March 21 or April 9, any more than they were responsible for the corollary of these defeats, namely May 27. Mr. Lloyd George alone was responsible. By rejecting the sound advice of Clemenceau and the soldiers of eminence, by preferring his own illusions, and by trusting to the feather-headed persons who pandered to his follies, he, and he almost alone, was responsible for the greatest defeat in the history of the British Army.

Colonel Repington is very severe indeed on Lloyd George, and it is just as well to remember that he was a very loyal supporter of Sir William Robertson, who was removed by the British Prime Minister shortly before the disastrous collapse of the Fifth Army, early in 1918. The Colonel concludes:—

If the genius of Foch, the experience of his Allied Commanders, and the high spirit of the Allied Armies restored the balance by July, and ultimately secured victory, this

result could not have been achieved had not our War Cabinet, after the defeat in March, reverted in panic haste to the advice of Sir William Robertson, and had not the Americans made the superb effort which we know. Between March 21 and the Armistice, at least 2,000,000 fresh British and American troops reached France. Had Mr. Lloyd George made his effort in the winter of 1917-18, as the General Staff had advised, we should have been spared our defeats. He made the effort, under the compulsion of the enemy, not to prevent a defeat, but to repair it. At Versailles in February he threatened a social revolution if more men were demanded from Great Britain, and then sent 740,000 men to France after our defeats without a whisper of revolution being heard. A fraction of those 740,000 men sent to France to repair a defeat would have prevented it from happening. No amount of special pleading and distortion of facts can alter the truth, which is indelibly impressed upon the minds of all who lived and understood in those terrible days. Few of us wish to recall that tragedy now, when it is recalled for us by a futile attempt to travesty history, we must, once more, and without hesitation, condemn Mr. Lloyd George as the chief, and almost the sole, responsible author of our misfortunes.

## A LAND WHERE NOTHING IS WASTED.

Dr. H. Lyndhurst Duke tells in *The Cornhill Magazine* an extraordinary story of the thrift and efficiency practised on the Island of Bukara. This island is situated in Victoria Nyanza, and was visited by Dr. Duke, who had been sent to investigate the report of an outbreak of plague at Ukerewe Island, also in the great African lake. After visiting it he went on to Bukara, which lies a few miles to the north-east. His visit yielded some astounding revelations of the primitive ingenuity in the handling and adjustment of a large population on the tiny island. Bukara is only 36 square miles in extent, much of the territory being bare granite. Yet, no fewer than 19,000 persons live and raise sustenance from a reluctant environment.

The island consists of a number of low rocky kopjes, crowning undulating stretches of a light loamy soil, with hardly a tree of respectable size to be seen anywhere—the sun beating down unmercifully throughout the day upon its shadeless slopes.

The rainfall in the district is enormous, and the island is exposed to the full sweep of the storms that lash round that corner of the lake. The great

volume of water that rushes down from the exposed kopjes denudes the exposed fields. The island presents an almost incredible union of over-population, isolation, and independence. These three apparently incompatible factors are nicely adjusted by a native administration unaided by white ingenuity. All of ramshackle Europe is to-day talking and writing and agitating in behalf of scientific agriculture, intensive cultivation, utilisation of waste and by-product, high differentiation and careful co-ordination of labour, and of severe economy in everything by everybody. Strange to say, the primitive inhabitants of the island of Bukara, not by the enlightened intelligence of advanced civilisation, but by the instinctive answering of the harsh challenge of nature, have already and long ago achieved all these things.

Needless to say, there is no idle land on the island, save only the bare rocks and sandy water courses. Agricultural plots, grazing grounds and village sites are most carefully delimited by boundary stones, trees or bushes. If a foot-path crosses a cultivated area, it is jea-

lously bounded by stone walls. No chance is taken, lest some wanderer trespass too widely and trample even one shoot of the young crop or carry away on his shoes any of the precious soil. The inhabitants of Bukara would look with dismay at our reckless waste of railroad right of ways, for they mark out into allotments, for planting or grazing, even the banks of their few narrow streams.

So jealously are the rights of private ownership guarded, that all goats and cattle must wear little plaited grass muzzles when walking to and from their legitimate grazing grounds! Woe betide the owner if a muzzle slips off, and the goat nibbles somebody else's crop. In this quaint island a tree is a priceless possession, not a twig is overlooked. Dr. Duke says:—

The leaves are plucked with infinite care and taken home in the evening to feed the cattle and goats. The sticks and branches go to help build the huts, the bark being previously carefully peeled off, and put aside to dry to be used as fuel or cord. Dead sticks are of course invaluable for fuel. . . . When occasion necessitates the lopping off of a large branch or the felling of the tree, shoots are carefully stuck in the soil to reproduce, in due time, yet other trees. Dead leaves also belong to the owner of the tree; a man must not steal his neighbour's leaves nor his sticks, nor his rubbish, on pain of being brought before the chief, and heavily

fined. . . . A father will divide up a tree among his children, apportioning so many branches to each, with leaves and all the other appurtenances dead and alive.

There is absolutely no waste whatever, even weeds are carefully garnered and carried home each evening as food for the animals. The grain plots where the matama grows are looked after most sedulously. When the shoots are six to eight inches high, the inhabitants carefully inspect the plot, and, if the plot seems too thickly set, they will "solemnly uproot" some plants, and transplant them to a thinner patch. The stalks of the matama plants, after the ears have been removed, are carefully collected and tied into small bundles. These bundles are stacked in cones on the steep-sided rocks on the kopjes. Each bundle is valued at about ten cents. The stalks are used for roofing or fuel. The owner of the bundles clammers up the rocks and carries down bundles as needed during the season.

Although the inhabitants are primitive, dirty and diseased, they have nevertheless been forced by circumstance to learn the lessons of thrift and efficiency. Did they not practise these, it would be impossible for them to continue to exist on their small island, where presumably they originally settled to avoid danger from hostile tribes.

## THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Lothrop Stoddard, author of "The Rising Tide of Colour" (reviewed in our last issue), writes in *The World's Work* on the Japanese issue in California. The article has a sub-heading, "The 5,000,000 whites on our Pacific Slope fighting the menace of inundation by the excess population of the 700,000,000 people of the yellow and brown races of the Far East." That describes a large part of the article. It is a simple reiteration of the "yellow peril" idea.

On the specific subject of the Japanese in California Mr. Stoddard opens with a historical survey. Japanese immigration was negligible until the year 1900. In 1905 the agitation for exclusion was begun in the San Francisco

press. Then came the famous order of the San Francisco Board of Education segregating Asiatic pupils from white children. The world-wide advertisement given to this rather silly incident served to magnify the problem, and the continued increase of immigration gave the press and politicians fuel to add to the racial fires. In 1907, 30,965 Japanese entered the United States; eight years earlier the immigrants had numbered only 2844.

The Washington Government was compelled to take notice, and President Roosevelt negotiated the "Gentlemen's Agreement" for the restriction of Japanese immigration. By this agreement the Japanese Government agreed to refuse passports to labourers for entry into

the United States, exceptions being made in favour of those labourers who had formerly resided in that country, and the parents, wives and children of residents. Business men, professional men and others not classed as labourers, were free to go to the States. To show how the Gentlemen's Agreement has worked, Mr. Stoddard gives the following official statistics:—

Number of Japanese Arrivals.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1902 ..	14,455 ..	1911 ..	6,441
1903 ..	20,041 ..	1912 ..	8,589
1904 ..	14,382 ..	1913 ..	11,672
1905 ..	11,021 ..	1914 ..	13,016
1906 ..	14,243 ..	1915 ..	12,237
1907 ..	30,645 ..	1916 ..	12,707
1908 ..	18,238 ..	1917 ..	13,584
1909 ..	3,925 ..	1918 ..	15,280
1910 ..	4,125 ..	1919 ..	16,075

In view of the increase of immigration in recent years, politicians have accused Japan of failing to carry out the Agreement. But the Commissioner of Immigration does not support this accusation. He says: "This result, in the main, grows out of the terms of the Agreement, rather than the manner of its observance." The Agreement itself is wrong, the Commissioner argues, and he pleads that it should be revoked in favour of an exclusion law.

The figures seem to support him. But Japanese people complain that the counterbalancing figures of departures of Japanese are unfairly overlooked. That is true. If the *per contra* figures were given, they would explain the attitude of the New York editor, who refuses to be alarmed at the presence of 87,000 Japanese among the millions of whites in California.

But the reader of Mr. Stoddard's article will find that he gives figures showing the increase in total Japanese population since the time of the Gentlemen's Agreement. Surely there can be no deception or unconscious misleading in this. Mr. Stoddard says:—

Regarding the increase of the Japanese population of the entire United States by both birth and immigration, no accurate figures are at this time available, the 1920 census figures not being at hand. But the very careful survey of its Asiatic population undertaken by the State of California affords a close approximation, since it is estimated that four-

fifths of the Japanese population of the United States lives in California. Now, this survey showed that on December 31, 1919, California's Japanese population was 87,279, an increase over the 1910 census figures (41,356) of 45,923, or 111 per cent. in nine years. The movement of the other racial elements of California's population for the same period was: Whites, increase 22 per cent.; Negroes, 45 per cent.; Indians, 5 per cent.; Chinese, decrease 8 per cent.

Now, it seems impossible to refuse to be alarmed in the face of such figures. Mr. Stoddard spares us trifling details. He does not explain the disagreement between the figures quoted, and those of so reliable—and certainly unbiassed—a Year Book as *Hazell's*. *Hazell's* does not take the same basis, but it clearly shows that the increase of white population was considerably more than 22 per cent. But if the rates of increase quoted are anything like correct, is it not clear that some time in the next hundred years the Japanese will be in an actual majority in California?

Mr. Stoddard writes with such an appearance of judicality and official accuracy, that the unwary reader will take his statement as unquestionable. On the other hand, the New York editor who refuses to be alarmed might put the position thus:—

Increase for nine years.

Japanese (highest estimate) .. .. .	45,923
Whites (lowest estimate) .. .. .	800,000

He would imagine the same *number*, not the same *percentage*, being added in each succeeding ten years, and so would point out that the whites, under the present arrangement, would continue to outnumber the Japanese by more than 30 to one for ever and ever.

Mr. Stoddard begins wrong by comparing the United States census of 1910 with the California State's "survey" of last year. The world will assume that California's "survey" is as nearly as possible accurate. But it is hard to forget that an official of the California Government, Mr. W. Almont Gates, asserted in 1909 that there were approximately 191,000 Japanese in the United States at that time. When the census was taken in the following year, the number was found to be 72,157. The census figures were fiercely challenged by



the "yellow peril" writers. The Japanese, they said, must have falsified their returns to show their numbers lower than the reality. They refused to believe that there were in California at that time only 41,356 Japanese. But now that it is their purpose to show an enormous increase in the past ten years, they take the 1910 census as correct, and they compare with it the figures given by the "survey" of the exclusionist Government of California. It is to be hoped that this survey is more nearly correct than the guess of a Californian official in 1909, but it would hardly hazard the truth to say that the census count of the Japanese will be much lower than 87,279. It will certainly be surprising if the census does not show an actual decrease in the number of Japanese labourers, since 70 per cent. of the immigrants of the past nine years have been women.

Now the alarmists (whose statements Mr. Stoddard asks us to accept) cry out about the new danger of the increasing immigration of women from Japan. Of course, the coming of the women will speed the increase of the Japanese populace by way of the cradle. But the alarmists do not trouble to remind us that the immigration of women must very soon be reduced to the same insignificant figure as that of men. Each labourer is permitted to bring his wife. But most of them must by this time have their wives with them.

The "picture brides" have been the subject of especially harsh comment. These were ladies in Japan who exchanged photos. with Japanese in America, and then married them by proxy, afterwards going to America as their wives. This practice was hardly in accordance with Western conventions, and the Japanese Government has now stopped it. So the influx of women, destined to be checked in a few years, will now be reduced immediately. Mr. Stoddard mentions the fact of the stoppage of "picture" marriages, but does not mention the effect, which goes far towards justifying the attitude of the New York editor, who refuses to be alarmed.

But what of the birth rate? It is true that the Japanese have a higher birth rate than Americans. But when *The Los Angeles Times* (quoted by Mr. Stoddard) reckons that by 1949 the majority of the population of California will be Japanese, it is time to cry for mercy for the multiplication tables. It is surely fair to take it that the *permanent* rate of increase of Japanese will not be higher in America than the exceptionally high rate that Japan herself has attained in the past thirty years. In that time the population of Japan Proper has increased from 40,000,000 to 58,000,000. On the same ratio the natural increase in California would bring the total of Japanese in 1949 to something less than 130,000; it is very doubtful whether there will be any increase by immigration. The present population of whites is 3,000,000, approximately, and it has increased by more than 800,000 in the last ten years. Yet Mr. Stoddard is alarmed!

Coming to the landholdings of Japanese in California, Mr. Stoddard gives a total of 458,056 acres. Most of this, he indicates, is improved land. The total of improved land in the State is 11,389,894 acres. Does the statement of the area belonging to Japanese include all the properties in which Japanese are suspected of having an indirect and secret interest? In the absence of any statement to the contrary, it is reasonable to conclude that a large proportion of these is included. In any case, the figures do not seem terribly alarming.

When the census results of 1910 were published, the Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* wrote: "The unexcited outsider turns away from the study of the cold facts without the slightest reasonable explanation for all the hullabaloo."

The cold facts of this year's census will probably be equally unexciting. In the meantime, however, the agitation has served the politicians, and has secured the passage of the anti-Japanese Land Bill, and, with the aid of Mr. Stoddard, it may yet bring about the revocation of the "Gentlemen's Agreement," and the enactment of a Japanese Exclusion law.

# Other People's Humour



*London Mail.*

"Oh, mummy! Look at daddy! Is that what they call being up the pole?"



*Passing Show.]*

[London.

PHOTOGRAPHER: "Now, adopt an everyday attitude and expression. That's right!"



*Passing Show.]*

[London.

SANDY: "Have ye heard that Wullie Mc-Tavish has left off the drink?"

JOCK: "Puir body! What did he die of?"



*Meggendorfer Blaetter.]*

[Munich.

"Give me your bag, lady, and I'll put it by my feet."

"Oh, no! Your poor horse has enough to pull already. I'll carry it on my lap."



*Lustige Blaetter.]*

[Berlin.

## THE CONSULTATION.

"Lighthouse, ahoy! Doctor here! Tongue out! Thanks! Influenza! Three days in bed!"



*Strix.]*

[Stockholm.

OLD FARMER JOHAN: "Don't talk to me about poor crops! I remember one year when the oats were so low the sparrows had to go down on their knees to eat them."



*London Mail.*

OLD GENT. "Do you know what happens to little boys who smoke?"  
LITTLE BOY. "Yes." They gets worried by rude old men."



*Exler.*

*[Copenhagen.*

A Good Substitute for the Shortage of clergymen in Denmark.



*London Mail.*

RAYMOND: "What the deuce do you mean by telling Joan that I am a fool?"

GEORGE: "Heavens! I'm sorry—was it a secret?"



*Meyendorfer Blaetter.*

*[Women.*

"What on earth are you doing with father's razor?"

"We thought we would clean up your winter coat. Look how smooth it is! We have cut all the old hair off it!"



*Passing Show.*

*[London.*

FAT: "For the love o' Mike, Murphy, don't waste him! Smash a window wid him!"





**Q.—Who are the "black and tans" whose reprisals against Sinn Fein are mentioned in the cables?**

**A.**—"Black and tan" is the nickname given to the Royal Irish Constabulary recruits, and the Auxiliary Division raised for the purpose of instructing the constabulary, especially in the defence of barracks. This Auxiliary Division is composed of ex-officers.

**Q.—Is the Sinn Fein flag plain green?**

**A.**—Sinn Fein has adopted the flag of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, orange, white and green. These colours were originally unfurled in the rebellion of 1848. The movement for a united Ireland was led at that time by John Mitchell, himself a Northerner and a Protestant. The orange represents the North, green the rest of Ireland, and white the connecting link, signifying peace, unity and brotherhood. This tricolour flag was used in the 1916 rebellion.

**Q.—Did boycotting originate in Ireland?**

**A.**—The word "boycott" was first used in Ireland about 1880, but the practice of cutting off an offending citizen from intercourse with his fellows has been known from ancient times. In Greece it was known by the word Anglicised as ostracism, which is derived from the Greek word for oyster. The people inscribed on oyster shells their vote to make a man an outcast and an outlaw.

**Q.—What is the origin of the word "boycott"?**

**A.**—Captain Boycott, agent in Mayo, Ireland, for Lord Erne, was the first victim of the boycott declared by the Irish Land League, in 1880, against those who should resist the movement for lower rents. Parnell had told the Irish people in that year to punish a

man for taking a farm from which another had been evicted "by isolating him from his kind, as if he were a leper of old." The boycott became a terrible weapon, of which the people were more afraid than of the criminal law.

**Q.—When did the Australian Government impose the peace-time embargo on trade with Central Europe?**

**A.**—On January 14, 1920. Two proclamations were issued on that day, one forbidding export trade with Central Europe, and the other forbidding imports. The effect of these was to continue in force the prohibition on trade with the enemy that had existed during the war. The proclamation relating to exports stated:—

Whereas the exportation of goods to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, except subject to the conditions and restrictions herein expressed would, in my opinion, be harmful to the Commonwealth—

Now, therefore, I, Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, do hereby prohibit the exportation of goods to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria from the Commonwealth of Australia, unless the consent in writing of the Minister of State for Trade and Customs to such exportation has first been obtained.

**Q.—Has the Government prevented the shipment of goods for relief purposes?**

**A.**—No. It has permitted recognised relief organisations to forward food and clothing, as well as money for relief purposes, to Germany, Austria, etc., but individuals were prohibited from sending gift parcels.

**Q.—Does the Australian conscription apply to alien-born boys whose parents are not naturalised?**

**A.**—No. The obligation to train is upon "all male inhabitants of Australia (excepting those who are exempted by

this Act) who have resided therein for six months, and *are British subjects.*" Before 1914, those of alien nationality were obliged to register, though not to drill; but the amending Act of that year made the registration clause apply to British subjects only.

**Q.—Has the regulation requiring travel permits between Australia and New Zealand been rescinded?**

A.—Natural-born British people may now travel to and from New Zealand without permits. Naturalised subjects and aliens are still required to have permits or passports.

**Q.—Did Mr. Hughes promise before the General Election, last year, that he would carry out the recommendations of the Basic Wage Commission?**

A.—According to the reports of his speech at Bendigo, he made a very definite promise, which we quote at the end of the following passage.

Once it is admitted that it is in the interests of the community that such a wage should be paid as will enable a man to marry and bring up children under decent, wholesome conditions—and that point has been settled long ago—it seems obvious that we must devise better machinery for ensuring the payment of such a wage than at present exists. The Government is, therefore, appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the cost of living in relation to the minimum or basic wage. The Commission will be fully clothed with power to ascertain what is a fair basic wage, and how much the purchasing power of a sovereign has been depreciated during the war; also how the basic wage may be adjusted to the present purchasing power of the sovereign, and the best means, when once so adjusted, of automatically adjusting itself to the rise and fall of the sovereign. The Government will, at the earliest date possible, create effective machinery to give effect to these principles, and the recommendation of the Commission.

**Q.—Have the surviving war prisoners who suffered so severely in Siberia been repatriated?**

A.—No. Very large numbers are still awaiting an opportunity to return home. In July the number was estimated by a Swedish Red Cross worker at 200,000. Repatriation was proceeding slowly. All the Czech prisoners in Eastern Siberia have now been shipped for home, and the German Government has taken several shiploads of its people in chartered ships from the Pacific coast. It is possible that better progress has been made

since July, as Dr. Nansen's international organisation for repatriation has been at work.

**Q.—Why does the Bolshevik Government continue to hold these prisoners?**

A.—The Bolshevik Government is eager to get these prisoners off its hands, but the difficulties of transportation and the general confusion, due largely to internal and external wars, have constantly delayed the work of repatriation. The policy of the Allies has contributed largely to this delay. Dr. Nansen, reporting to the League of Nations Conference on November 18, commended the faithfulness of the Russian Government's efforts to carry out repatriation.

**Q.—Why did President Wilson refuse to put the Jones Shipping Law into operation?**

A.—To do so he would have had to notify the abrogation of 32 trade treaties. The President seems to have wavered a good deal. He had insisted on the modification of treaties when the Seamen's Act was passed in 1915, and he had actually signed the Jones law this year, before deciding that it would be wrong to denounce the treaties.

**Q.—Is the cost of travel very high in Central Europe at present?**

A.—In the inflated currency of the Continent it is very high. A first-class fare from Berlin to Vienna (via Czechoslovakia), for instance, is about 300 marks. In English money, however, the rate is quite low, 300 marks being now worth only £1. Passports are very dear, according to Continental standards, and incidental expenses are greater than formerly, since there are no through trains. In Vienna, recently, an Australian visitor was charged 100 kronen for a cab drive of 10 minutes.

**Q.—What was the nature of the compulsory naval service in vogue in Britain during the Napoleonic wars?**

A.—Seamen and watermen between the ages of 18 and 55 were liable to be pressed into service in the Navy. Rogues and vagabonds also were liable. Press gangs would go to the seaports and arrest men for service, but the navy was so unpopular that seamen would use every device to avoid impressment. As

(Continued on page xvi.)



## AN IMPERFECT MOTHER.\*

A touch of psychoanalysis in a novel ordinarily implies a set of more or less abnormal characters, preferably neurotic artists and authors. The significance of Mr. Beresford's plot depends upon the hero's subconscious recollection of an incident in childhood, when his mother gave way to hysterical laughter. This laughter recurs twice in crises of his life, and each time fills him with shivering, inexplicable horror. Yet no one could be more normal, in the accepted sense of the word, than Stephen Kirkwood. He is an engineer, who wins his employer's favour by skill and diligence. Nothing could be more commonplace and respectable than his ideal of life:

"He wanted someone all his own, to whom he could be the essential person in life; someone for whom he in turn could work; whom he could make happy. Then later there would be his children to live and work for. He would like to have children of his own, several children; and they should have opportunities that had been denied to him. He could find satisfaction in making money, if he could spend it on making his wife and children happy."

And, if Stephen is normal to the point of being sometimes dull, Margaret Weatherley, the girl for whom he cherishes an exalted passion originating in his school days, is perhaps even more so. She is a light-hearted little butterfly, an accomplished flirt, with a latent capacity for genuine sentimental affection that makes her, presumably, an excellent wife for Stephen. Cecilia, Stephen's mother, is made of more original stuff. Married to a mediocre, insignificant bookseller, who timidly idolises her, she defies the rigid propriety standards of an English provincial town, by running

away with the cathedral organist. It is her personality, imperious, voluptuous, constantly demanding applause, extremely sensitive alike to criticism and to sympathy, that unmistakably dominates the book. And it is her keen perception, combined with a certain measured generosity, that brings Stephen and Margaret together after the man's intense seriousness and the girl's nervous coquetry have created an apparently insuperable barrier between them.

Aside from the creation of Cecilia, Mr. Beresford builds up a very interesting story out of rather unpromising materials. There are only a few dramatic passages in the novel: Stephen's passionate remonstrances with his mother as she goes away with the organist; two scenes between Stephen and Margaret; and the very finely written chapter in which Cecilia, perceiving that she has lost the first place in her son's devotion, displays enough magnanimity to help him in his love affair. The narrow, back-biting stupidity of the provincial town has been satirised, gently or savagely, by English novelists of every age. Beresford handles this theme extremely well. He describes the complacent, circumscribed, gossiping life of the villagers with wry, demure humour. One suspects that he strongly sympathises with Cecilia when she openly challenges Mrs. Grundy, as personified in her acutely self-righteous and small-minded sister-in-law.

*An Imperfect Mother* is certainly one of the best of the recent English novels. It is free from the war pre-occupation that has exerted such an unfavourable influence upon English and American literature alike. It handles a series of controversial emotional situations without a trace of moralising or partisanship. Beresford's psychological insight is clear

\* "An Imperfect Mother." By J. D. Beresford. (Macmillan.)



and unwarped. Yet he is free from that pedantry of realism that leads some authors to lose themselves in a maze of unimportant detail. His rapid, flexible style imparts peculiar charm to his conversations. And the author never feels

constrained to beat a figurative tomtom, to direct attention to himself, by resorting to self-conscious eccentricity of expression. He is secure in the consciousness of a ripe and finely developed art. W. H. C.

## THE LURE OF THE PAST.\*

Anthony Armstrong has hit upon a very clever device to link together a series of thrilling tales into a connected narrative. The artist Ainsworth picks up a circlet of beads in an old curiosity shop in Soho, and, holding it in his hand as he doses before the fire, lives again his previous existence as Men-zen-tu, a priest of Ra. He had never considered the question of reincarnation, and is sceptical when his friend, Chalmers, expounds the theory to him. That night, however, he completes his interrupted experience as Men-zen-tu, and wakes to in his own mean room next day, with the lure of the past strong on him, and the present seeming unreal and incomplete. With his appetite whetted by his marvellous experience, he begins systematically to search for ancient articles which his subconscious self assures him he has seen before in some earlier existence. He picks up a flint axe head in a shop, and lives again as Yempal, the stone man whose discovery of the way to fasten a flint head to a wooden club makes him lord of his tribe. Going to his doctor to get a drug to make him sleep, he picks up a crucifix, which brings him the tortures of the inquisition as Vidal Sancavara. Obsessed with the lure of the past, he uses drugs to induce a condition in which he can put himself into a state of mind to receive the impressions given by objects he had handled in a previous existence. One of these he steals from the British Museum; another he obtains by force from a chance acquaintance. This last, a dagger, sends him to Rome where, as the champion gladiator of Nero's day he lives again to love and fight his last fight in the Colosseum. As he dies beneath the dagger thrust, his latest incar-

nation, Ainsworth, also breathes his last, and thus ends the torture of longing to which the lure of the past had brought him.

Mr. Armstrong's idea is excellent, and he has carried it out with much skill. Whilst, of course, the experiences of Ainsworth in his previous existences are actually fragmentary tales, they are yet complete in themselves. The linking interludes, when Ainsworth lives again, as a struggling artist in London, are cleverly done. The book is somewhat gruesome, but it is rather fascinating for all that. Each separate tale, dealing as it does with a different epoch in the world's history, is widely dissimilar from the other.

The two best, the first and the last, hinge on the eternal theme, the love of man for maid; but the others are full of gripping interest, too. The description of the torture of Sancavara is reminiscent of Poe's tales of mystery and horror. Mr. Armstrong should do well as a short story writer. He avoids unnecessary detail, uses but few characters, and grips the imagination.

The whole question of reincarnation is itself a most fascinating one. How many of us, in vivid dreams, have apparently lived over again parts of a previous existence. As Mr. Armstrong makes Chalmers say: "What would not some of us give to be able to remember, to pull aside, if only for an instant, the curtain that is hung between our different lives, to learn what we were and what we did in the old days when history was being made?" He maintains that the gap can be bridged by some strong connecting link, some article, which has played some very important part in the former life of the spirit, has had a big share in some notable crisis or has welded itself in some way into

\* "The Lure of the Past." By Anthony Armstrong. (Stanley Paul; 5/-.)

the subconscious being. It does seem extraordinary that, if we have lived before, we should forget utterly what happened to us in our previous existences. Some people seem to be able to recol-

lect, but they are few and far between. Mr. Armstrong's book, if it does nothing else, will revive in many a desire to dream again of their doings in the days that have gone.

## THE ROMANCE OF CHEMISTRY.\*

In Mr. Slosson's charming book, *Creative Chemistry*, the romance of modern chemistry in all its glory is unfolded before us. Explosives and fertilisers, coal tar and perfumes, sugar and rubber, corn and cotton, the electric furnace and radium—all are described in attractive, non-technical language. Read the book if only to know a little bit about the world in which we live. Read it, for truly the information you will find in this book is of more immediate concern to you than many of the despatches from Europe which you peruse ever so patiently.

Mr. Slosson, who some years ago visited Australia, is now one of the brilliant editors of the New York *Independent*. He was formerly instructor of chemistry, and dabbler in acylhalogenamine derivatives, and is one of those rare mortals who can really talk chemistry to you, and make you understand him even though your scientific up-bringing blinds you to any sharp distinctions between elements, compounds and mixtures. And he does this in a very simple way. He uses the method employed by the skilful teacher—he appeals to your experiences. For example, to speak of argon as 'one of the inert gases of the atmosphere—a phrase to which most textbooks of chemistry faithfully adhere—would but confuse the average reader;

whereupon Mr. Slosson discusses the element under the heading of one of the "celibate" gases of the atmosphere. Again, speaking of the nitrifying action of the bacteria in the soil, he informs his readers that "soil society is as complex and specialised as that above ground; and the tiniest bacterium would die rather than violate the union rules. One set of bacteria changes the ammonia over to nitrites, and then a third set, the Amalgamated Union of Nitrate Workers, steps in and completes the process."

Just one more reference to the many human touches in this work. Teachers of chemistry have the greatest difficulty in conveying ideas on the subject of catalysis to undergraduate classes. A catalytic agent, say the orthodox textbooks, is one which accelerates (and sometimes retards) a chemical reaction without itself undergoing a permanent change. Mr. Slosson immediately brings forth similes which mean something to the layman—and this book is meant for the man without any chemical knowledge. A catalyst, he tells us, is really a "chemical parson," or, if you will, "a good mixer." With this in mind the reader can begin to grasp the functions of the catalysts in the body—the "enzymes"—which bring about the various changes that food material undergoes in our system.

B.H.

## A CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN STORY.†

Conrad H. Sayce is known to readers of STEAD'S as a writer of short stories about the strange and little known life of Central Australia. His tales are good; so too is his novel, although easily

the best parts of it deal with incidents in the active open-air life of his hero, who seems as uncomfortable in a city as does Mr. Sayce in describing events there. Still, it is a thrilling tale, and turns on an incident which Mr. Sayce handles in a rather daring manner. He manages, however, to convey what he means without having to enter into de-

\* "Creative Chemistry." By Edwin E. Slosson. (The Century Co.)

† "Golden Buckles." By Conrad H. Sayce. (Alex. McCubbin, Melbourne; 5/-)

tails, or use too many words; but a quite improbable, and therefore, weak, feature in the opening chapters is the action of the Colonel in consulting the young doctor whom he had only met once before, and who he knew was his rival in love. However, readers will forget the difficult beginning directly the doctor, in his flight, arrives at Oodnadatta, and begins his experience of the ways of those who dwell in Central Australia. In telling his adventures there, Mr. Sayce draws on a deep well of actual experience. He knows how to mirror what he has seen for the reader to see also, and the reader cannot but be fascinated. Opals and gold, horses and camels, natives and stockmen, all

figure in the tale, and, following the doctor as he rides after bolting horses, digs madly for gold, suffers torments of thirst, or dallies with the half castes, we feel that the vivid prose but translates for us happenings which have actually taken place in the centre of our vast continent. Australians are for some reason not particularly anxious to read novels, the plots of which are placed in their own country. *Golden Buckles* should demonstrate to them that they need not go to America or Africa for thrilling incident and vivid picture. It is to be hoped that Mr. Sayce will be sufficiently encouraged by the reception of his first novel to follow it with others.

## ESPERANTO NOTES.

The last number of *La Suda Kruco* contains an interesting account of the adoption of Esperanto by educational authorities in many countries, and although the actual instances quoted cover the last month or two of Esperanto progress only, they are sufficiently striking. It is noticeable that not only in the new States, which have been set up since the War, has Esperanto been accepted favourably by the Government directors of education, but also in old established countries.

In the same number of *La Suda Kruco* is published a list of 21 towns in England where Esperanto is taught in the Government schools. The list is not a complete one, though it includes, besides London, centres such as Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow and Sheffield; it is known that in other towns, especially in Scotland, Esperanto is part of the official curriculum, but details were apparently not available at the time of publication.

The Government of Finland has made a grant of 5000 Finnish marks to the Finnish Esperanto Institute towards its expenses for the year 1920. The Helsingfors University has made Esperanto a subject for continuation classes for teachers of the People's Universities.

Many municipal schools in Italy, by direction of the town authorities, have

included Esperanto classes in their programme; among them are those of Genoa, Bologna, Milan, Naples, and Turin.

The Education Department of Saxony has decided that Esperanto may be introduced by the local directorates of education into the curriculum of their schools, either as an optional or as a compulsory subject.

Elsewhere in Germany, at Niederheimsdorf, Esperanto has been made compulsory; at Weinböhla, the town council is paying the cost of teaching the language in the local school. It has been included as an optional subject at Breslau and Neugersdorf.

The Ministry of Education of Czechoslovakia has given permission for teaching of Esperanto in various schools, in Pilsen, Budejovice, Kostelec, Lesy and other places. At Saaz an "Esperanto School" has been established.

Readers of STEAD'S interested in Esperanto, should communicate with the nearest Esperanto centre, at any of these addresses:—Box 731, Elizabeth Street P.O., Melbourne; "Edna," Clissold Parade, Campsie, Sydney; "Bonvenu," O'Mara Street, Lutwyche, Brisbane; 60 Roebuck Street, Thebarton, S.A.; 42 Temple Street, Victoria Park, Perth; 35 Risdon Road, New Town, Hobart; and 84 Tory Street, Wellington, N.Z.



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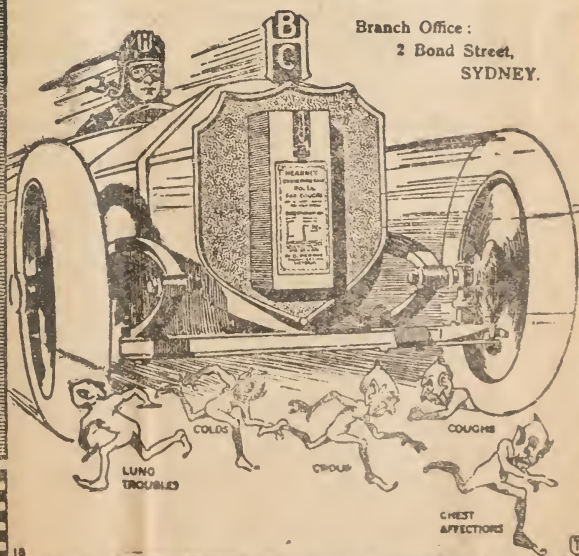
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GEO. E. EMERY, Inspector-General.

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

It is no use disguising the fact that there has been a financial drift during the past fortnight, and that the outlook to that extent is adverse, especially to people who are leaning on credit. In this connection the Commonwealth trade returns for the three months ended September 30th are most instructive. They show that there was an increase in imports from £29,391,000 in the September quarter of 1919 to £41,812,000 in the corresponding term this year. Exports on the other hand declined from £33,500,000 to £27,400,000, so that on the one hand there was an increase of £22,500,000 in the imports, and a decrease of £6,120,000 in the exports. The result is that we have gone to the bad about £28,500,000. It has to be remembered in connection with these figures that they antedate the time when the shortage of cash held in London by the Australian banks compelled a reduction in the facilities given for export thence to Australia. Consequently, there will be shipments representing two or three months' exports still to come to hand before the deflation imposed by the banks can operate. In the meantime, all this growth of imports has to be financed, and with decreasing exports the outlook, as stated, is for further adjustment. What affects the situation is that a certain proportion of the exports consists of wheat and wool that have already been paid for by the Imperial Government. The great need of the banks and the financial houses in the circumstances is to get our primary products away as quickly as possible. The uncertainty in respect to the future of wool, of course, is a disturbing factor, but we will have an exceedingly large clip, as every State reports the possibility of a record.

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### WHEAT AND WOOL.

The report from the United States of a slump in the price of wheat is another bit of news, the reverse of cheerful. It comes from Chicago, via New York, and one has to possess nerves to be able to

measure what is the strength of dealing in the Chicago market. Still, as the information was followed by an announcement that the Controller of Foods in Britain had reduced the price of wheat by 5s. per quarter, it is fair to deduce that the outlook for the wheat market is towards easier conditions. As a matter of fact, no one can expect anything else, and what occasions anxiety in the circumstances is whether Australia, with bumper harvests, will not be paying more for bread than all the rest of the world, owing to the agreement of the State Premiers to guarantee the farmers 9s. per bushel for the whole season. The State Governments would have been very much better advised if they had consented to the demand of the farmers to be given the world's parity, so far as home consumption went. The situation, under the circumstances, is Gilbertian. On the broad lines of Australian policy, no one has a right to cavil at the farmer getting his 9s. per bushel, because the policy of the country has been to see that every industry deserves to have itself protected against outside competition. If so, why should the town dwellers declaim when the country farmer, who in no circumstances can have the benefit of a tariff, is to receive a fair dose of the national policy of protection. Of course, any serious fall in the price of wheat will greatly affect our ability to recreate credits in London.

So far as wool goes, the market position shows only very slight alteration. Buyers from abroad are here in fair number, but they operate with extreme caution, and, as a consequence, none except selected qualities of wool are being taken by them. At the time of writing, the final conclusions of the Central Wool Committee, in respect to 2,600,000 bales of wool in store on behalf of Great Britain and Australia, have not been made public. There has been some talk about a pool, and about other devices for maintaining the price of wool, but it is difficult to see how the stocks on hand are to be dealt with unless some scheme for extending long credits to the



poverty stricken people and manufacturers of Europe is devised.

### BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Figures like those presented by the Bank of New South Wales in its last report demonstrate very easily how this institution towers above every other rival bank operating in Australia. Indeed, outside London there is hardly an institution, unless it be the Bank of Montreal, whose figures mount up like its. The bank has made a noticeable increase in its position since the war began. Thus, in 1914, its deposits aggregated roughly £36,722,000, its advances £27,208,000, while net profits were £246,323. During the past half year deposits jumped up to over £50,000,000, and advances were £39,500,000, while net profits rose to £348,663. In the meantime, the company has increased its capital and its reserves so that these items together represent well on the way to £8,500,000. The dividend remains at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, but there are people in Sydney not content with this distribution. They want either free shares or the dividend increased, whereas to-day, the right thing to do is to sit firmly on the safety valve. The speech of the chairman of directors, Sir Charles Mackellar, shows that the necessity for action of this kind is fully recognised. Indeed, it would be well if every politician and budding financier were to try and gauge the seriousness of the warnings given by the bank through that gentleman. First of all, it is pointed out that deposits have been increased £4,300,000 on the year, while bills payable and other liabilities show a reduction of about £600,000. While this has been the case, and the bank has added to its own capital and reserves, every

farthing contributed has been wanted. The reason for this is that the drought necessitated assistance to the pastoralists and to the farmers. Then there has been the now historical rush of imports from London. As the chairman stated, developments in this connection solve for the bank the problem with which it was faced six months ago, of transferring its extensive credit balance from London hither. The bank, twelve months ago, had £1,920,000 at short call in London, and held £1,600,000 of short-dated Treasury bills. Now the last-named have been realised, so that there is no holding of this form of security, while the money at short call has declined to about £510,000, or just about enough to meet current requirements on a very modest scale. It can be seen that the drawings upon the first line of defence have been very heavy, but, despite that fact, the bank is able to show over 10s. in the £ of liquid assets, as against total liabilities. This is a strong position. The bank is always cautious in its advice, but the last two sentences ought to be printed on big posters, suspended in every Ministerial chamber in Australia, and quoted. They are: "Attempts to make excessive drafts on the future are not calculated to benefit the country in the long run. In other words, the more we can finance within our current resources the better." The balance sheet of the bank is one that gives a good deal more detail than do most other documents of the kind. Where it is especially interesting is in that it shows that advances have been made for wheat, for gratuity securities, and on account of war loan subscriptions. This group of advances aggregates £1,250,000, so that the bank can fairly claim that it is fulfilling to the letter the different promises



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Can be obtained from all Grocers and Storekeepers in the following sizes:  
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it has made to Commonwealth and State to assist in tiding the primary producers over a period of considerable anxiety. If further evidence were needed, it is to be found in the Government and municipal securities held, and in the Australian notes in hand. The total of the latter now amounts to about £5,600,000.

## A GREAT PRO-CONSUL.

(Continued from page 770.)

altogether." He has set his face like flint against any suggestion that compulsion should be exercised on the natives to force them to work, and that is the chief reason why, in some quarters, he is regarded with such disfavour.

Judge Murray comes of notable stock. His father was Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, for many years President of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. His brother is the famous Gilbert Murray, Regius Professor of Greek at the University of Oxford. He himself had a distinguished career before he went to Papua. He was educated at the Sydney Grammar School, at the University of London at Oxford, and in Europe. He became a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1886. He practised in Australia, and became Crown Prosecutor in New South Wales. He often acted as District Court Judge. When the South African war broke out, he volunteered, and did so well with the New South Wales forces, that he was given the rank of Major in the British Army. At college, he was not only distinguished for his scholarship, but also for his prowess on the athletic field. He became a champion amateur boxer, and was at one time the finest swordsman in Australia. His active habits have stood him in good stead in his expeditions into the interior of Papua, and to-day, although close on three-score years, he carries his six-feet-three with soldierly uprightness, and in the march, still tires out far younger men. This great Pro-Consul is able to give many more years of active and efficient service to his country. Let us hope that country will be wise enough to keep him in its service.



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*From "Age" leader of Saturday,  
November 20, 1920 :—*

"But war is no longer a matter of statesmen and councils. It is a matter of peoples. If these adhere to the old evil traditions, humanity's last hope is gone. . . . It is safe to say that militarism, with all its dignities and decorations, will be written down cheaply in every true democracy."

*Are YOU willing to create a true democracy in Australia? Have YOU forgotten the war to end war?*

Write Melbourne Peace Society, Box 1503.

**Subscription, 1 - per year.**

"Peacewards" (monthly), 2 - per year.

**CATECHISM.***(Continued from page 790.)*

the difficulty of obtaining men increased, the press gangs resorted to the plan of holding up ships at sea, and taking off their crews. Still, however, the navy lacked its full complement. In 1795, each county was called upon to supply a "quota" of men, at its own expense. High bounties were then used in addition to impressment to win "Jack Tars."

**Q.—When did the press gangs cease to exist?**

**A.**—Impressment was not actually practised after the Napoleonic wars, though the liability to compulsory service in the Navy was reaffirmed in 1835. The Navy has been fairly popular since the Crimean war, and the need for compulsion has not arisen. Nominally, Britons are still liable to impressment.

**Q.—Did Britain compel soldiers, as well as sailors, to serve against Napoleon?**

**A.**—No. In fact, British statesmen at the time indulged in outbursts of indignation at the French system of compulsory service. Thus the King's speech of January 21, 1794, contained this passage: "Our enemies have obtained the means of temporary exertion from a system which has enabled them to dispose arbitrarily of the lives and property of a numerous people, which openly violates every restraint of justice, humanity, and religion." Lord Auckland protested against "the new invention of an armed force by the operation of popular tyranny." Conscription, he said, was a terrible expedient—the more so as it could not be imitated by other nations who retained a respect for law, justice and humanity.

**Q.—Had compulsory military service never been known in Britain until the recent war?**

**A.**—Men have been pressed for both land and sea service since the earliest times. In Plantagenet times, Welshmen and Irishmen were pressed for the wars in France. The oppressions accompanying the raising of troops were complained of in the reign of Edward III. Queen Elizabeth and King Charles I. enlisted soldiers by impressment, and the famous New Model Army of Cromwell was

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largely raised in this way. It was not till the time of the American war of independence that the system became discredited in Britain. In 1779, a general press of all rogues and vagabonds in London was ordered. It was said that all who were not too lame to run away or too destitute to bribe the parish constable, were swept into the army. But they made such poor soldiers that they were encouraged to desert, and after that it was found better to rely on voluntary enlistment for the land forces.

**Q.—Is the system of rating on unimproved values in general use in the Australian States?**

A.—It is in full operation throughout Queensland, and, with few exceptions, in New South Wales. Several municipalities in South Australia, and some road board districts in Western Australia, have adopted the system, and it is beginning to come into operation in Victoria under the recent Act, empowering the ratepayers to choose this system. The Act did not come into force till early this year, and already 10 municipalities have approved the new method.

**Q.—What are the chief advantages claimed for this system of rating?**

A.—(1) That it is fairer; (2) that it checks speculation; (3) that it encourages the improvement of properties and general progress.

**Q.—Will you give, briefly, the arguments pro and con?**

A.—Rating on unimproved land values puts the same burden on the owner of a vacant section as on the owner of a dwelling property, or, say, an orchard of the same size. As the value of vacant land, as well as of developed land, is increased by public improvements, it is claimed that the owners of the undeveloped land should pay a proportionate share. As the rate will then be higher than at present on the vacant land, and lower on the house properties, etc., it will discourage the holding of vacant sections for speculative purposes, and will encourage the full development of every lot. The opponents of the system say this will bring about congestion. The reply to this is that the heavier tax on vacant land makes

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**The Adventures of Reynard the Fox.**

**The Wonderful Adventures of Old  
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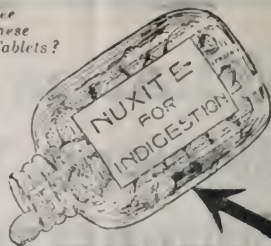
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the owners more willing to sell the land at a reasonable price for public parks, etc.

**Q.—How is the new rating system introduced in any municipality?**

**A.**—Under the Victorian Act it may be introduced by the Council, or by the ratepayers, 10 per cent. of whom may demand a referendum.

**Q.—Has the Mitchener law-suit in Queensland, relating to bequests left for charities in Germany, been decided?**

**A.**—No. The case is very complicated and we are advised that its preparation for the court may take some time. Mitchener's estate was valued at upwards of £30,000. Part of this was left for charitable and education purposes in Germany, and part also to charitable objects in Queensland. The case arises out of the war-time legislation relating to bequests to enemy countries.

**Q.—What evidence is there that the Allies urged the Poles to continue fighting when they desired peace with Russia?**

**A.**—Mr. Paderewski's statement, as published in the *New York World*, seems fairly convincing: "I was against war when there was opportunity to make peace on favourable terms. At the time I was Prime Minister I favoured doing so. So I went to Paris and laid the matter before the Supreme Council. I asked to be allowed to accept these terms, but they would not agree to that. We were bound to the Allies, we were their proteges, they had guaranteed our independence, and we had to abide by their decision. They themselves were then supporting three Russian armies in the field."

**Q.—Is the price of tea dropping?**

**A.**—In Britain there has been a drop of fully 50 per cent. in the past year, as the following comparison of London quotations shows:—

	Nov., 1919	Sept., 1920.
Average Indian tea .. . . .	1/9½	10½d.
Common Indian tea .. . . .	1/6½	4½d.

**Q.—What is the cause of the decline?**

**A.**—Partly the failure of the Russian market; partly the increase in supplies from India, Ceylon, and Java. Although the importations to Britain from China fell off, the stocks held in Britain rose

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during last year from 135,000,000 lb. to 226,000,000 lb. It is claimed that the present price of tea represents a loss to the trade, and a reduction of output is planned by the companies.

**Q.—Have tea-drinkers limited their purchases?**

**A.—**By no means. The consumption of tea in Britain has increased by 25 per cent. during the war.

**Q.—Are Australians the greatest tea-drinkers in the world?**

**A.—**They had that reputation before the war, but the Home Britons have now surpassed them. The tea consumed in the United Kingdom last year was nearly 10 lb. per head of the whole population. The 1917-18 figures for Australia show an average consumption of about 7½ lb. per head.

**Q.—When was tea first used in England?**

**A.—**In 1660, a box of China tea, costing 40/- per lb., was presented to King Charles II., by the East India Company; in those days it was called "chai," as it is in Russia to-day. "The cup that cheers," long remained a regal luxury, but its use became more popular towards the year 1800. The East India Company had a monopoly of the trade till 1833, and the monopoly not only kept prices high, but prevented the development of Indian tea-growing.

**Q.—Is it a fact that the China tea trade has been ruined by Indian competition?**

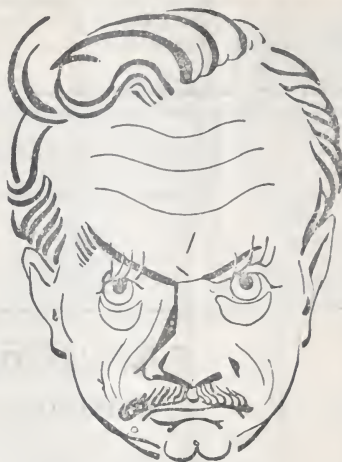
**A.—**The China export trade has dwindled to a very small figure in the past year or two, but this has been due largely to exchange rates. Chinese growers of tea had to be paid the same price as before the war—say 25 cents in Chinese money; but 25 cents (Chinese) has lately been worth 1/-, as against 6d. before the war. The European market could not take the tea at the enhanced price. Indian exchange was kept lower. China also suffered severely by the loss of her chief market, Russia.

**Q.—When did India supplant China as the greatest tea-producer?**

**A.—**At the beginning of the present century. In the middle '90's China was exporting 100,000,000 pounds per annum more than India, whereas in the five years, 1908-12, the average annual ex-



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AT CHEMIST'S



ports were:—From India, 255,000,000 lb.; from China, 202,000,000 lb. Since then the Indian trade has advanced even more rapidly.

**Q.—When did the Indian tea trade begin?**

**A.**—About 1850, but it was a negligible quantity up to fifty years ago. As late as 1875, Britain received only 25,000,000 lb. from India, as against 120,000,000 lb. from China. Last year the British imports were:—

From India . . . . .	259,000,000 lb.
From Ceylon . . . . .	106,000,000 lb.
From Java . . . . .	18,500,000 lb.
From China . . . . .	4,500,000 lb.

**Q.—Is Mr. Winston Churchill actually changing the army uniforms from khaki to red at a cost of £3,000,000?**

**A.**—Mr. Churchill did give the order for the uniforms, and when the matter was discussed in Parliament he had the support of the Cabinet. However, he yielded to the opposition coming from all sides of the House, and announced that the re-dressing was to be carried out only in the Guards, and, as far as necessary, in the Household Cavalry. The House would be consulted, he said, before any further expenditure was incurred in this way.

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# DOES MY LADY KNOW THAT.



The sponge cloth or Turkish towel—ling bath robe now has a rival in those made of coarse white pique. Instead of being loose, and more or less enveloping in style, the pique bath gown is cut on somewhat tailor-lines, with pockets and collar bound in some bright colour, to match the bath slippers.

Study your face and figure as if you were your own bitterest enemy.

If you are short and inclined to be dumpy—no frills or furbelows.

Choose styles with longest lines. No cross-cuts. Nothing going round the figure.

The hat must not be either too wide or too tall—many short people make the mistake of thinking a tall hat adds to their height. It does not; it extinguishes them.

Any short figure, even if not dumpy, should dress plainly; fussiness adds to insignificance. Coloured stockings usually take from the height—unless worn en suite with the dress.

How many women know that, instead of taking medicine to lose weight, or fasting until the internal organs become ill from lack of food, walking will bring about the desired result? It will.

To walk and stand correctly, the first and most important thing is to lift the chest. Study this for yourself; notice as you do it how the abdomen is drawn in; the weight of the body thrown forward on to the balls of the feet. There

is nothing about an attractive walk that is unnatural, so be careful in trying to hold the body straight that the hips are not thrust so far out that there is an over-arch in the small of the back. This is both awkward and ugly, and the back soon becomes very tired.

Work-baskets are expensive articles to buy nowadays, but why worry when you can fashion yourself a splendid one from your last year's hat? I have seen a delightful example made from a purple tagel, the brim having been unpicked from the crown, and the latter bound with lavender ribbon to form the bottom part. The straw of the brim had been unsewn and remade in circular form to fit the upturned crown as lid, and similarly given a ribbon edge. Inside the crown were a number of useful side pockets in ruched silk, with elastic run through the top to accommodate tapes and buttons.

The broken door or window screen is an eyesore all summer if it is left unmended or the repairing is done clumsily. The neatest way to mend the screen is to cut a piece of wire netting about three inches larger than the hole. Remove the wires around the edge of the patch for half an inch or more, like drawing away the threads from a piece of linen. Bend the resulting prongs at right angles, and fit the patch in place with the wire ends sticking through the screen. Press the patch flat against the larger surface, then on the other side press the ends back to their original position. This secures the patch.

When doormats get untidy at their edges, button-hole the frayed parts with fine string. They will last quite a long time. When mats curl up at the corners stitch some thin wire along the underneath edge, and they will keep flat. Buy some sugar sacks from your grocer, and line each doormat with them. Renew

as required, and your doormats will wear for years.

Rancid butter may be used for cooking if it is heated to the boiling point, and boiled slowly for six or eight minutes.

It is amazing how many people light their copper fire in the same way they light an ordinary grate fire, i.e., putting the paper in first, then wood and coal. This is wrong, for the draught runs *along* the bottom of the shallow copper fire-hole (instead of upwards as in other grates). Therefore, the coal should be put in first, a good way back; then the wood, and the paper in front. Thus the paper lights the wood quickly, and the coal soon gets to work.

For coffee and fruit stains, pour boiling water through the spots. Cold water will usually take out tea, chocolate or cocoa stains. Soak blood stains in cold water and salt until nearly gone, and then use soapy water.

To clean a furred kettle fill it with potato peelings and water, boil fast until clean. Then keep an oyster shell always inside the kettle.

Aside from its being more delicious than ordinary lemonade, you have the comfort of knowing that an unexpected guest can be served immediately when you have this lemon syrup on hand. It is all sweetened, so that by diluting it four times with ice water it is ready to serve. Have two quarts of lemon juice—about five dozen lemons—and the grated rind, six pounds of sugar, and two quarts and a-half of water. Heat all together, and boil for a few minutes. Strain and bottle, and keep in a cool place.

Mint can be chopped very quickly if a little sugar is added when the leaves are picked and washed. Parsley should be picked and washed, and then a little boiling water poured over, and allowed to stand a minute or so. Squeeze the water from it, and it can then be chopped in a very short time.

To make a Pineapple Souffle, take juice of 2 lemons, 5 eggs, 1 cupful sugar, 3 tablespoonfuls gelatine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful cold water, 1 cupful cream, 1 cupful grated pineapple. Soak the gelatine in cold

water. Mix the lemon-juice, egg yolks and sugar. Cook until thick in a double boiler. Add gelatine and pineapple, and set to harden. When commencing to stiffen, fold in the cream, which has been beaten stiff. Pour into a fancy mould, and set to harden. When turned out, garnish with candied cherries, citron or angelica. Serve with whipped cream.

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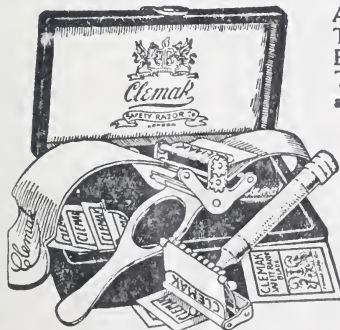


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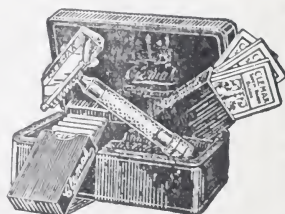


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